The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3679. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. LEE'S RETREAT.

The Main Force of the Rebels Between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

Their Army Completely Enveloped by Our Cavalry.

The Enemy Forming a Line from Funkstown to Falling Waters.

A Portion of Early's Command Reported Cut Off in the Mountains.

Havoc Among the Rebel Wagon Trains.

Ewell's Train Nearly Destroyed by Kilpatrick.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Ten Feet of Water in the Potomac at Williamsport.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE PROBABLE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, July 7—9 P. M.

The latest intelligence from the front places Lee's headquarters at Hagerstown to-day. The prospect of another conflict ere crossing the river is not promising. Lee secured the short line of retreat by seizing the Waynesboro Gap.

The weather is very wet, and the roads heavy, yet the troops are doing well.

The total number of prisoners captured, reported at the Provost-Marshal General's Office up to last night, including the wounded, is in the vicinity of eleven thousand. There is no truth in the stories of great amounts of artillery captured by us. It is possible that we took one battery, but even this is not certain. The reason is apparent enough,—we fought the battle entirely on the defensive, and did not pursue the enemy beyond the contested ground.

About two-thirds of the burial parties sent out to bury the rebel dead have made returns. The number reported by them is thus far twenty-six hundred and eighty. The total cannot fall under three thousand five hundred, not including those of Wednesday's fight, which the enemy himself buried.

Our losses, as to-day reported semi-officially, foot up seventeen thousand, killed, wounded and missing. The Third corps loses forty-four hundred; the Fifth corps, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine; the Twelfth corps, seven hundred and fifty; the Second corps, four thousand eight hundred. The balance I have not yet obtained.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, July 7—10 P. M.

Intelligence from the front, just received, informs us that Lee's forces are crossing the Potomac at Williamsport in two flat boats, leaving their wagons behind. This is reliable.

Our cavalry have done great service within the past week. Yesterday KILPATRICK sent in fifteen hundred prisoners, whom he had captured with the trains on Sunday evening. On that day he destroyed four hundred wagons; to-day he destroyed sixty more, and sent in three hundred horses and mules. The cavalry under BUFORD and KILPATRICK had a severe fight with the enemy's infantry yesterday, while getting out of their lines. Capt. CLINE, of the Eighteenth Illinois, was killed. Maj. WEMPLE was severely wounded.

In Gen. GREGG's fight last Thursday, both WARD, HAMPTON and JENKINS were wounded. The former had two sabre cuts on his head.

KILPATRICK says the rebel cavalry Gen. ROSSER is among the prisoners to-day, with the insignia of his rank torn off. Our cavalry have done brilliant service, and are in the highest spirits. Their losses are heavy.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, July 7—11½ P. M.

SUPER LEIDER.—The following dispatch has just been received from Mr. E. A. PAUL, your gallant cavalry correspondent with Gen. KILPATRICK.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Md., Sunday, July 5, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK's command left its position near Gettysburgh on Saturday, July 4, and started across the Mountain by way of Monterey Gap, passing through Emmittsburgh, Fountaindale, to Monterey Gap, Waterloo, Redgeville and Smithburgh, Md., where the command made a temporary halt. The train of Gen. EWELL's corps was struck near its centre where the pike crosses the Monterey road on the westerly slope of the Mountain. Before arriving at this place the command had captured four miles of wagon trains, between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners, cavalry and infantry, about 200 officers, and 2,000 horses and mules—in fact, the entire train of EWELL's command, which was strongly guarded by both cavalry and infantry. Among the prisoners are a large number of Gen. EARLY's division.

Having written so much, I started with a scout and Capt. EATON to reach Gen. PLEASANTON's headquarters, and we were chased four miles by rebel cavalry. I send this by a scout, McCULLOUGH. We are surrounded, and expect a fight every moment. We shall win. E. A. PAUL.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8.

It is again necessary to caution the public against estimating the results of the late battle too highly. The number of prisoners captured, including the wounded, is now about 12,000, but we have taken no cannon.

The rain is still falling heavily, and while it may fill the Potomac, yet it will retard our army movements. The roads are very heavy. Our columns are pushing ahead, however.

A portion of Lee's force is known to be across, but we shall be up with the balance in time to get some more prisoners, at least.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8—12 M.

Official information, just received from the front, places Lee's main force on the right passage from Hagerstown to Williamsport. Yesterday our cavalry completely enveloped the enemy, and harassed him on front, flanks and rear.

Lee has now thrown out the corps of infantry toward Hagerstown, forming a line from Falkstown on their left to Falling Waters on their right. This commands the Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh, and Boonsboro and Williamsport turnpikes. Behind this road the enemy are pushing back as rapidly as possible. It was in forcing our cavalry back to form this line that a severe fight occurred yesterday, in which we met with considerable loss in the unequal contest with their infantry.

A portion of Gen. EARLY's command is reported cut off in the mountains.

There is ten feet of water in the Potomac at Williamsport. L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8—11 P. M.

The impression to-night is that the rebels, baffled in their endeavors to recross the Potomac, will intrench themselves at and about Antietam, and their swift battle, with every advantage of position and shelter.

A portion of their infantry are actually across the river, but the passage was made hesitatingly, and seemingly with a fear to put on the other side any force that might be needed on this.

It is almost certain that Lee was already thrown up works that stretch from Williamsport to Antietam.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

Messages for the Associated Press, received from Frederick, Md., to-night, say:

"Information which can be relied upon comes from the front this morning, of the following purport: The rise in the Potomac has checked the passage of the rebel army. A small portion of Lee's transportation has been crossed on rafts at Williamsport and Shepardstown, and his stock swam over. His ambulance trains, with wounded, have also crossed, but his supply trains, artillery, infantry and cavalry are reported to be nearly all on this side. His first line of battle has been formed on the Antietam Fields." Should this prove true, and it is certain that he cannot receive reinforcements, he will be compelled to trust the fate of his army to the arbitrament of a bloody field. Our forces are gradually concentrating in that direction. The hopes and prospects of annihilating the entire army of Virginia are bright. The best possible spirit animate the officers and men. As the last advices, Lee was concentrating his forces by every available route. Fearing an attack, he yesterday morning planted his batteries on every road by which we were likely to approach.

BUFORD and KILPATRICK, with the cavalry division, made a demonstration in the direction of Williamsport, but were unable to penetrate Lee's lines. Many citizens of Hagerstown, Funkstown, Williamsport and Clear Spring, have left their homes, believing a battle imminent. Some of them have arrived in Frederick, and think that Lee only placed his guns in position to keep us in check while his forces were crossing.

The reports as to the existence of rebel bridges at Williamsport are contradictory, but the general impression at Frederick is that none have been built. A scout, who was there on Tuesday, says preparations were in progress to build one. This may have been frustrated by the sudden and heavy rise in the Potomac.

Gen. MEADE and Staff have arrived at Headquarters, having ridden thirty-five miles from Gettysburgh. Several corps are understood to be nearer the point desired. A considerable force has probably reached the vicinity of Williamsport to-night. In the meantime our cavalry are on the enemy's left flank and rear, and make frequent attacks. Our scouts are frequently heard from, and their reports and confirmation of Lee's endeavors to recross the Potomac.

NEWS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 8.

News received here to-day by telegraph, by way of London and Bedford, shows that the main body of Gen. Lee's army is between South Mountain and Hagerstown.

Gen. Lee will probably select a place between Hagerstown and the Potomac to give Gen. MEADE battle, as it is considered utterly impossible for him to reach Virginia.

Gen. IMBODEN is at Williamsport with from 7,000 to 10,000 troops, protecting the rebel supply trains.

Gen. Lee's wagon train is at that point, to the number of 4,000 to 5,000, making their way into Virginia as fast as their limited means will admit.

Gen. Lee evidently sees that there is no escape for his army, and is preparing himself to give Gen. MEADE another battle, which will probably take place on Friday or Saturday.

The rain poured down in torrents last night, and has continued to do so until 12 o'clock to-day.

The present flood would destroy any pontoon bridge on the Potomac, even if the rebels had one, and it is positively known they have nothing of the kind.

The authorities are throwing troops up the valley as fast as possible.

Gen. MEADE's army and the troops under Gen. COUCH, are moving as rapidly as the roads will admit.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8.

The *American's* special Frederick letter, dated this morning, says:

"It is no longer a question whether the Potomac is fordable, but whether any bridge the rebels may have would stand before such a flood.

It speaks of active army operations. Our cavalry are continually picking up prisoners and send them in by the hundred; also capturing or burning rebel trains. The rebels are abandoning their wounded, whom they placed in wagons taken from farms along the road. If Lee is detained at the river he can only be most desperate if not hopeless."

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8—10 P. M.

The *American's* special, dated Frederick, Wednesday noon, July 8, says:

"The position of the rebels and their condition have been definitely ascertained. Their infantry line is drawn across from Funkstown, Maryland, to Falling Waters, and behind this line they are using almost superhuman exertions to get their trains, such as they have saved, and their artillery and ammunition across the river. The best military authority here doubts—I might almost say is convinced—that they have no pontoon train beside that destroyed at Falling Waters; and that with such canal-boats as they had not previously burned, and with timber felled in the vicinity of and at Hartlesburgh, they are endeavoring to supply the deficiencies of their Engineer corps. It is known that two days ago they had troops felling timber. They also attempted to cross some wagons on flat boats, but the impetuous current of the river removed the attempt futile. They are now crossing their horses on boats and leaving their wagons on this side, probably intending to take them to pieces, and thus transport them on the canal-boats.

I have heard the opinion expressed in a very high military quarter that the rebels will probably secure the most defensible line in front of Williamsport, entrench themselves, and endeavor to hold our army at bay, while they secure the means of crossing. The position of the rebels is much more desperate than I had allowed myself to think heretofore. Of course they may get away; but it looks much less probable now than it did 24 hours ago.

The cavalry of Gen. PLEASANTON have been operating with magnificent success during the last three days. It is a positive fact that while the rebels were retreating we had cavalry in their front and rear, and on both flanks. Its presence and bold dashes greatly aided in increasing the demoralization of the rebels, and their discipline has been greatly relaxed.

Lee's Headquarters are definitely ascertained to be at Hagerstown to-day, and his troops are mainly on the road between there and Williamsport, which is only seven miles distant.

Gen. EARLY's rebel command is to-day reported to be cut off in the mountains, near Greencastle, by our cavalry. This is, of course, at present only a rumor; but it is credited to some extent, in view of the knowledge of the purpose of Gen. PLEASANTON's present movement.

It is the opinion at headquarters, that our cavalry have taken not less than 6,000 prisoners, including wounded rebels who had been picked up everywhere along the road, and in farm houses, where they had been abandoned by their friends. Among the captured is Brig.-Gen. ROSSER. He had torn off the insignia of his rank, and was dressed in citizen's clothing. Brig.-Gen. TALIAFERRO, of the 19th of April and Philadelphia Railroad fame, is also a prisoner. He was found in the farm house of Mr. DAVID WILSON, near Gettysburgh, with his left foot blown off by a shell.

The damage done the rebel trains by the dashes of our cavalry is almost incredible. Everywhere they were captured, cut off and burned. Gen. KILPATRICK dashed into the middle of Gen. EWELL's train, and burnt between 200 and 300 wagons, and run off the horses. To-day he captured 60 more wagons, and 200 horses and mules. Our cavalry (I think KILPATRICK's division) had a fight yesterday at Hagerstown with a rebel infantry division. Their position was at one time dangerous, but they got out finally without serious loss.

Our army is moving steadily. Of its direction and disposition I shall say little, though the former may be readily guessed at from what is said of the position of the enemy. If Lee remains this side of the river, there is a probability of another battle within the next forty-eight hours.

As I close the heavy rain-storm is over, the sun breaking through the clouds. Forward is the word along the whole line.

GEN. JONES AND 1,000 PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8.

Nearly one thousand rebels, captured by Gen. KILPATRICK, arrived here this morning, including Brig.-Gen. JONES, a cavalry officer, and 51 commissioned officers.

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

No information has been received from Williamsport to 2 o'clock to-day. It is not believed there was a fight there yesterday, although it is probable Gen. SEDGWICK has done the enemy's rear much damage.

THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 8.

There is a hea-y rain-storm here. The constant rain which has been falling for the last three days west of Harrisburgh insures a lasting freshet in the Potomac River for a week at least.

THE SECOND VERMONT BRIGADE.

Of the Second Vermont brigade, commanded by Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments were engaged in the battles of Thursday and Friday. They fought like old veterans, captured a battery and three stands of colors from the enemy. Their loss in killed and wounded is reported at 300. Gen. STANNARD was wounded in the leg while leading his command.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. DOUBLEDAY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, July 6, 1863.

The Major-General commanding the division desires to return his thanks to the Vermont brigade, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Twentieth New-York State militia for their gallant conduct in resisting in the front line the main attack of the enemy upon this position, after sustaining a terrific fire from seventy-five to one hundred pieces of artillery. He congratulates them upon contributing so essentially to a glorious end—it is to be hoped the final victory of yesterday.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY,
EDWARD C. BAIRD, Captain and A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Details of the Battle of Gettysburgh—Characteristics of the People of the Town—Interesting Incidents, &c.

GETTYSBURGH, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

The history of the great battle cannot now be either fully or truthfully written. The ignominious retreat of the enemy, and the pursuit of our own forces, renders the gathering of facts and lists of casualties very difficult. A thousand and one incidents remain untold, and they are all of the most interesting character. I have a dozen themes, all pressing for mention in this letter, and scarcely time for doing justice to one of them.

One of the most important is the extent of our losses. There are all sorts of wild estimates, some of them too, I am sorry to say, by gentlemen of the medical profession, who ought to know better. I have carefully culled all the reports yet in, and though the fighting was the severest of the war, yet I do not see how the actual casualties can exceed seventeen thousand, and probably will not go above fifteen thousand. Several thousand men are counted among the missing, but they are not prisoners—they are on a grand straggle, and the country from Frederick to Westminster, to Hanover, to Gettysburgh, and back again to Frederick, swarms with loose men away from their commands—luxuriating among the farm-houses as long as their money lasts, and safe from the goads of sergeants, of which, by the way, nobody has seen any lately.

The country must not over-estimate the results of the victorious contests of last week. True, people were fearfully for a success at the hands of the Army of the Potomac, and having got it, they applaud to the skies. It is already better than Antietam, and it may be a great deal better, but let not false reports be born only to be extinguished in bitter disappointment.

And to our captives. Whoever is so unmanly as to pen the deliberate falsehoods with reference to the number of prisoners and guns captured, should at once be compelled to wear a straight-jacket. Either thing could be easily verified—the first by going to the Provost-Marshal-General, and the second by going to the chief ordnance officer. I applied at the former's office last evening, and learned that the number of prisoners, including rebels wounded, thus far reported, was nearly eleven thousand. I know now that we captured no artillery whatever, and the enemy none from us.

But there is one thing the country cannot have too much of—sympathy for the fallen—or cannot give too much—aid for the wounded, and continued praise for the valorous men, whose steady and unflinching courage have turned the tide of successive disasters into a sweeping and surging victory—let a nation be truly thankful.

And speaking of this, let me make it a matter of undeniable history that the conduct of the majority of the male citizens of Gettysburgh, and the surrounding County of Adams, is such as to stamp them with dishonor and craven-hearted meanness. I do not speak hastily. I but write the unanimous sentiments of the whole army—an army which now feels that the doors from which they drove a host of robbers, thieves and cut-throats, were not worthy of being defended. The actions of the people of Gettysburgh are so sordidly mean and unpatriotic, as to engender the belief that they were indifferent as to which party was whipped. I will give a few instances.

In the first place the male citizens mostly ran away, and left the women and children to the mercy of their enemies. On their return, instead of lending a helping hand to our wounded, and opening their houses to our famished officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent haste to present their bills to the military authorities for payment of losses inflicted by both armies. One man yesterday presented a Captain with a bill for eighteen rails which his men had burned in cooking their coffee; On the streets the burden of their talk is their losses—and speculations as to whether the Government can be compelled to pay for this or that. Almost entirely they are uncourteous—but this is plainly from lack of intelligence and refinement. Their charges, too, were exorbitant—hotels, $3 50 per day; milk, 10 and 15 cents per quart; bread, $1 and even $1 50 per loaf; *twenty cents for a bandage for a wounded soldier!* And these are only a few specimens of the sordid meanness and unpatriotic spirit manifested by these people, from whose doors our noble army had driven a hated enemy. I wish it to be understood that the facts I have stated can be fully substantiated by many officers high in rank, as well as by what I personally saw and experienced. This is Adams County—a neighbor to Copperhead York, which is still nearer to the stupid and stingy Berks.

Of course there were some bright exceptions to this conduct, and one or two that came to my notice I desire to allude to here, for they richly deserve it, having interspersed a bright oasis in this desert of shameless indifference and discourtesy—a shelter-men which refused Miss DIX and her lady nurses board, because they "didn't want to be troubled with boarders."

As a honorable contrast to this sordidness was the the conduct of Prof. SWAYNE and his amiable wife. As many as twelve wounded Union soldiers at once lay upon his dining-room floor, receiving from himself and Mrs. SWAYNE constant care. His spacious yard was for days a free ordinary, where our men ate their fill, without money and without price not only, but with that hearty and cheerful welcome which so reanimates the weary. In his cellar he concealed three Union officers for three days while the town was in possession of the rebels—anxiously determined to save them from arrest and the Libby Prison. His wife fed them stealthily during that time. This generous man encountered Mr. WILKESON while searching for his son's body, and overcame him wholly with his tender outpouring of sympathy and offers of service. He subsequently sought him out and compelled him to come to his home and take food. The next day, as Mr. WILKESON was passing the Professor's door to an undertaker's, he placed his little son on the watch for him, and as Mr. W. returned he went out and tenderly forced him in, and showed him a room prepared for his use so long as he should stay in Gettysburgh, and then insisted upon his sitting down to a tea table generously and elegantly spread for him and five other strangers.

Squire SAMUEL DORNEKSEUR, living near Two Taverns, five miles east of Gettysburgh, for days fed scores of men and officers, including Gen. SLOCUM wounded; kept his wife and servants cooking constantly, and provided large amounts of food for the wounded, and for all this he refused compensation. He has a noble son in the army, who he would have thus done by. He came home to see his father, and that father blessed him as they parted, and said, "My son, I wish to save your life if I can; don't expose yourself to needless danger, but reflect credit upon your family—do your duty." And that son, now two years a soldier in the Reserves, does his duty.

In Maryland, I am happy to say, there were few cases of extortion. The contrast between the two States was marked. Articles of food were generally freely provided and sold at a very moderate price. The towns of Middletown, Taneytown, Liberty, Union Bridge and others, will long be remembered by our soldiers.

A few more incidents of the battle may be interesting here.

JOHN BURNS, a resident of Gettysburgh, about fifty years of age, took his own shot-gun and joined in the battle on Thursday, in defence of his home. He fought very bravely, as was shown by his receiving five wounds, some of them serious, however.

On the evening of the second day's fight, the rebels charged on Battery B, First Pennsylvania artillery. A rebel Lieutenant jumped over the works, and demanded of the Captain the surrender of the battery. The Captain responded, by knocking him down and taking 40 of his men prisoners.

The First New-Hampshire battery was located on a rise of ground, with a small grove of timber close in the rear. When the rebels were advancing across the open plain the men left their pieces, heavily shotted, and secreted themselves in the grove. The rebels perceiving this, surrounded the pieces deserted, and came on at a rapid rate. When within short range the men rejoined their pieces, and opened a terribly destructive fire upon them, which caused them to break and fall back precipitately, with large numbers killed and wounded. The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. DEVENS, took three stand of colors, the Fourteenth, Nineteenth and Fifty-third Virginia regiments. A portion of the battle field, the importance of which was immense, and the contest for which has not been fully described, was the extreme left flank, which the enemy endeavored to turn with so much desperation. When the Fifth corps was put into position, it, in fact, supported the Third corps, in part relieved it, and was extended out on the left, to lengthen our line, and checkmate the enemy's flanking attempts. AVERY's division was on the left of the Third corps, and the Third brigade of the First division, (then commanded by Gen. BARNES, the brigades of Col. VINCENT) was detached and sent to guard the extreme left flank. Here some of the most desperate fighting of the day occurred. Col. VINCENT, a brave and highly accomplished officer, was soon mortally wounded, and taken from the field. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Col. JAMES C. RICE, of the Forty-fourth New-York. The command had hardly gotten into position, and thrown out a heavy line of skirmishers, before two brigades of Texas and Alabama troops made a desperate charge against their position, with the purpose of passing between our line and the mountain (Wolf Hill) immediately on our flank. They made five or six desperate attempts to accomplish this purpose, pressing up to within fifty yards of the line of our gallant brigade, which fought with great desperation—slaughtering the enemy by hundreds. But Col. RICE saw the great importance of the position and determined to hold it—a determination in which that fire-proof brigade sustained him most gallantly. Not a man or officer was allowed to flinch; ammunition got low, but was quickly re-supplied; the struggle became more and more deadly; many officers were falling, when Col. RICE sent to Gen. SYKES for reinforcements, so that he could advance and take possession of the mountain, a third of a mile to the front beyond. Five regiments of CAUTWRIGHT's Reserves came under Col. FISHER. They were placed in a strong position and Col. RICE then ordered the Twentieth Maine, Col. CHAMBERLAIN, to advance and take possession of Wolf Hill, which he gallantly did, taking twenty-five prisoners, including several officers.

The brigade took, altogether, over three hundred prisoners, including two Colonels and fifteen commissioned officers, over four hundred stand of arms, saved all of our own dead and wounded and those of the enemy, and held at night his entire ground. One-third of the brigade was killed and wounded. Col. RICE's disposition of the troops in action, and his ordering the advance so that we retained our flank on the mountain, were highly praised by his superior officers. Fifty dead rebels were buried in front of the position of the Twentieth Maine and Forty-fourth New-York, and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania brought in nearly a hundred of the enemy's wounded.

This brigade has an old fighting reputation. And such commanders as RICE and COZZENS, of the Forty-fourth New-York, WESCOTT of the Sixteenth Michigan, CHAMBERLAIN, of the Twentieth Maine, and WEAVER, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, will nobly sustain it.

Great grief is expressed at the loss of Col. VINCENT, whom they all admired and recognized as an accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier. He was wounded in the groin, and though still living, is not expected to survive many hours.

L. L. CROUNSE.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

First Brigade, Regular Infantry, Second Division, Fifth Corps.

Killed.

Second Lieut. S. A. Miller, 12th Infantry.

Wounded.

Capt. S. Van Rensselaer, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. Gen. Williams, 4th Infantry.
Capt. W. W. Fessenden, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. E. R. Alden, 12th Infantry.
Capt. M. Kerns, 4th Infantry.	Lieut. Edward Lissum, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. D. Parker, 2d Inf'y.	Lieut. W. O. Douglas, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Gen. B. Butler, 2d Infantry.	Lieut. S. Morton, 2d Inf'y.
Lieut. E. T. Crowley, 4th Infantry.	

Total casualties—322 killed, wounded and missing.

Returns of Casualties, July 2, 1863, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps.

First Lieut. Goodrich, 2d Infantry—killed.	Lieut. H. Rockford, 11th Infantry—killed.
Maj. A. F. Lee, 2 Infantry—wounded.	Capt. J. M. Goodhue, 11th Infantry—hand, slightly.
First Lieut. McLaughlin, 2d Infantry—wounded.	Lieut. M. Elder, 11th Infantry, severely.
Second Lieut. F. E. Lacey 2d Infantry—wounded.	Lieut. A. A. Hartsock, 11th Infantry, slightly.
Second Lieut. D. W. Burke, 2d Infantry—wounded.	Lieut. L. Peter, 11th Infantry—ankle, severely.
First Lieut. W. F. Miller, 7th Infantry—killed.	Lieut. O. H. Healy, 11th Infantry—neck, severely.
First Lieut. S. E. Crawford, 7th Infantry—left arm amputated.	Lieut. A. Barber, 11th Infantry—leg severely.
First Lieut. H. R. Combs, 7th Inf—hand, slightly.	Capt. G. W. Edgerton, 11th Infantry—back, slightly.
1st Lieut. E. C. Woodruff, 7th Inf'y—knee, slightly.	1st Lt. W. H. Chamberlin, 17th Infantry—killed.
1st Lieut. W. J. Fisher, 16th Infantry—killed.	Capt. S. Dana, 17th Infantry—leg.
Capt. Wm. Clinton, 16th Infantry—right leg, slightly.	Capt. D. H. Chase, 17th Infantry—slightly.
Capt. E. G. Rush, 16th Infantry—hand, slightly.	Capt. W. G. Moreland, 17th Infantry—leg.
1st Lieut. E. G. Wells, 16th Infantry—leg, not known.	1st Lt. T. H. Carpenter, 17th Infantry—leg.
2d Lieut. M. C. Boyce, 16th Infantry—abdomen, severely.	1st Lt. W. H. Walcott, 17th Infantry—leg amputated.
2d Lieut. G. Hamilton, 16th—right leg, slightly.	1st Lt. H. A. Gentswout, 17th Infantry—leg.
Capt. T. O. Barr, 11th Inf'y—killed.	1st Lt. D. S. Montgomery, 17th Infantry—arm.
Lieut. H. Kenaston, 11th Infantry—killed.	1st Lt. G. W. Green, 17th Infantry—leg, slightly.
1st Lieut. G. W. Green, 17th Infantry—leg, slightly.	2d Lieut. E. S. Abbott, 17th Infantry—mortally.
1st Lieut. R. F. Wilson—17th Infantry—hand.	2d Lieut. J. H. Bradford, 17th Infantry.
1st Lieut. T. S. Knapp, 17th Infantry—leg.	2d Lieut. W. Irving, 17th Infantry—dangerously.

Total—killed, 73; wounded, 371.

Casualties in Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 2 and 3, 1863.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Gen. S. H. Weed, Commanding Third Brigade.
Col. P. H. O'Rorke, 140th New-York Vols.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Capt. Spicer, 140th New-York Vols.—mortally.
Capt. Starks, 140th New-York Vols.—severely.
Col. Sisley, 146th New-York Vols.—both legs.
Lieut. McGraw, 140th N. Y. Vols.—severely, by bayonet.
Lieut. Cline, 140th N. Y. Vols.—flesh wound, thigh.
Capt. S. A. McKee, 154th Penn. Vols.—slightly.
Lieut. J. R. Foster, 154th Penn. Vols.—slightly.
Lieut. D. Lyon, 154th Penn. Vols.—slightly.
Lieut. J. S. Dennell, 91st Penn. Vols.—amputated.
Capt. Jas. E. Jenkins, 146th N. Y. Vols.—seriously.

Third Brigade—First Division.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. J. M. Sell—leg shot off.	Col. Strong Vincent—mortally wounded.

TWENTIETH MAINE.

Lieut. W. L. Kendall—killed.	Capt. S. F. Keen—side, slightly.
Capt. C. W. Billings—knee.	Lieut. R. K. Lincoln—leg.
Lieut. J. P. Stanwood—leg.	

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Lieut. Butler Brown—killed.	Lieut. W. V. Bergman—wounded.
Lieut. W. H. Barber—killed.	Lieut. A. J. Cameron—wounded.
Lieut. W. Jewett—killed.	

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Dunham—killed.	Lieut. Thomas—wounded.
Capt. Larrabee—killed.	Adj. Hamilton—wounded slightly.
Capt. Hunter—wounded.	
Capt. Bourn—wounded.	

The Forty-fourth New-York lost 2 officers and 24 men killed, and 5 officers and 73 men wounded.

The Twentieth Maine lost 6 officers wounded, and 20 men killed, and 68 men wounded.

The Sixteenth Michigan lost 3 officers and 18 men killed, and 2 officers and 31 men wounded.

The Eighty-third Pennsylvania lost 10 killed, and 38 wounded.

First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. R. W. Dwyle—killed.	Lieut. J. H. Iannon—hip, severely.
Lieut. J. E. Wilson—side.	

Two men killed, 15 wounded.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Col. Abbott—wounded.	Lieut. Rosebrough—wounded.
Capt. Spear—severely.	Lieut. Woodard—slightly.
Capt. Rendick—slightly.	Lieut. Lodd—killed.
Lieut. Merrill—severely.	

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Rock—both legs.	Lieut. Lock—slightly.
Lieut. Knowles—severely.	

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

No officers injured.

THE DEATH OF COL. HUSTEN.

From the following dispatch to Sheriff LYNCH, we learn of the death of Col. HUSTEN, formerly of the Second regiment N. Y. S. M., and recently appointed Colonel of the Eighty-second regiment New-York Volunteers:

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1863.

Sheriff James Lynch, New-York:

Col. JOHN HUSTON, of the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, late of the Second New-York State Militia, was killed yesterday in battle. The body will be forwarded. (Signed,) E. L. SPROUT,
A. Q. M., Gettysburgh.

Col. JOHN HUSTON, long known as an officer of the New-York State Militia, left this City with his regiment, May 1, 1861, as Captain of Company E; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he commanded the regiment at the battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and has since been commissioned by Gov. SEYMOUR as Colonel.

His energy and zeal in encouraging his regiment to stand firm against the repeated attacks of EWELL's corps, exposed him to the sharpshooters of the enemy, and he fell pierced by three shots at the head of his column, while giving his commands.

His noble regiment did not long survive him. It is reported that of three hundred and sixty-five, rank and file, but three officers and fifty-seven men remain of the Second New-York State Militia, (Eighty-second New-York Volunteers,) "the oldest Militia regiment in the State, and the first to volunteer for the war."

His bereaved widow and his numerous friends in this City, have the sympathy of their community in their irreparable loss. His remains are expected to arrive here this week.

WHERE GEN. REYNOLDS FELL.

Capt. W. H. WILCOX, Aid-de-Camp, of the late Gen. REYNOLDS' staff, says, in a card to the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"I notice in the papers very erroneous statements regarding the manner of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS' death—allow me to correct them. He was riding along the line of skirmishers, endeavoring to rally and urge forward some Western troops (of well-tested courage) who had broken from the terrible fire to which they were subjected, when he received the mortal wound which in fifteen minutes after deprived the army of one of its most gallant and able commanders. This was about 9½ in the morning, a short time after the action commenced, and not in the afternoon. The place of his death was about where the "College of Seminary is located, on the ridge, (this building was only about quarter of a mile out of town,) and not where marked as being on the side of the city opposite to the place of action. The First corps did not retire before the General died, but some two hours after. As I was the Aid who rode by his side at the time he was wounded, I am enabled to give you this briefly the facts."

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The News from the Army of the Potomac—The Panic—Enormous Number of Deserters—Gen. Couch's Troops.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 6, 1863.

Everybody here is in high spirits at the glorious news from the Army of the Potomac. The telegraph has anticipated me of course, but it may be as well to say that confirmation of the best possible reports is hourly arriving. Wounded officers and citizens are arriving from Gettysburgh continually, and report everything favorably. The army is in splendid spirits at the great victory. This is the first time the Army of the Potomac has actually chased the army of Virginia, and seat it flying before them. I remember well what a soldier said to me after the battle of Chancellorsville. "I don't understand these victories," he remarked. "I only know that I have always been chased, and that I should like to do a little chasing myself now." Unless he is numbered among the fallen he has his ambition gratified. For the rebel army is in full retreat, and our forces fresh and inspirited by their victory, are rapidly following them. The South Mountain—a continuation of the same range that runs down into Maryland, spreads out between Carlisle and Chambersburgh into a series of rugged and almost impassable hills. There are three passes, one at the extreme east this side of Carlisle, which is not practicable for the rebels, both because it is far out of their line of retreat, and because it is secured by our troops under Gen. COUCH. The next pass is the Mount Holly pass. This is a mile or two long and very easily defended. I presume our troops are there also. They were on their way yesterday, but were temporarily detained by the rising of a small stream which carried away a bridge about five miles this side. This obstacle can easily be removed, and the belief here is that a sufficient force to hold the gap arrived there this morning. The third pass is at the south end of the mountain, directly on the road from Gettysburgh to Chambersburgh. We have no news from that point and it is entirely probable that the pass has been secured by LEE. I presume, however, that there is no doubt that our forces occupy Chambersburgh, for I know that orders have been issued to furnish all the telegraph offices between Carlisle and Chambersburgh, with operators, and the remnant of MILROY's force, which has been at Bedford and Bloody Run, has started for that place, and is said to have arrived there yesterday. The rebel army is evidently endeavoring to make its way to the Potomac at or near Williamsport, being ignorant of the destruction of their pontoon bridge at that point. The result of the whole thing seems to be that Lee's army is completely hemmed in, and every line of retreat cut off. There is no doubt, too, that it is greatly disorganized. I have mentioned before the large number of deserters who took advantage of being in a Free State to escape, even though the enemy was within reach, and considerable vigilance could easily be exercised by the guards and pickets, and I ventured to predict that after the first great battle, whether favorable or unfavorable to them, the rebel soldiers would desert by thousands. My prediction is verified. Thousands of rebel soldiers, separated from their commands, fill the mountains. Some have arms and some have none. Most of them are very ready to be taken. In fact, it is their only salvation from starvation. The root is, I verily believe, complete. Stragglers show which way the wind blows, and the hundred stories that are flying about of Lee's surrender, Lee's shooting himself, and all that sort of thing, would never be concocted unless there was some substantial foundation to rest them upon.

The great question, of course is, will there be another battle? It seems to me there must. MEADE must divide his forces in order to cut off Lee's retreat. He has already done so, in fact. There are many places on the line of retreat where a stand can be made, and it is hardly to be supposed that Lee is going to fall without a struggle. The desperation of some of the charges of the rebels on the last day of the battle exceeded anything in the history of the war. Some of them fell desperately to the wheels of our batteries. Certainly nothing has equaled this save, perhaps, the charges on our heavy batteries at Corinth, when the dead in front of the works was piled to the top with rebel dead. This battle was even more important to them than that, and if there is a possible chance of their retrieving themselves in the Valley of the Cumberland, even in the slightest degree, they will make an attempt to do so. The end is not yet.

The latest news to-night is encouraging. It will all be sent by telegraph. We must not place too much reliance on Couch's forces. They are not to be trusted in battle. Most of them were never in action, and all that can be expected of them is to hover on the flank of the rebels, capture stragglers, and, in event of another battle, compel the detachment of a considerable force to watch them. I am authorized to say that there are at least 20,000 militia now close to the rebels or doing efficient service in some other part of the theatre of war. I see by some of the New-York papers that Gen. MEADE is said to have remarked that if Couch was ready to attack at the right time his victory was certain. This and probable that Gen. MEADE said any such thing for he knows perfectly

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Affairs and Incidents Preceding the Surrender.

Movements of the Division of Gen. W. S. Smith—The Works at Snyder's Bluff—A Ride Around Vicksburgh—Incidents of the Siege—Arrival of the Ninth Corps, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SNYDER'S BLUFF, Friday, June 19, 1863.

At 7 o'clock on June 3, the First division, Sixteenth army corps, Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM S. SMITH, commanding, quitted the quay at Memphis, on board a number of transports, and set sail for the "Solid Pot of America." Two days afterward we reached the locality indicated by the date of my letter. This River of Lesser is some three hundred yards from bank to bank; is very deep, with rapid current, a yellowish, poisonous-looking water, and looks the very Lethean "River of Death" its name implies. It is easily navigated up to the mouth of the Sun-Flower, where, boatmen say, its course becomes very tortuous. Its banks are lined with cypress and cottonwood trees. A few inactive farms and several vacated cottages are visible along the shores. It abounds in fish of every description, and at all hours in the day anglers in "blue jackets" can be seen upon its banks. These predatory propensities have induced them to beat their arms into fish-hooks, get on the sick list, "call it half-a-day, and go fishing."

And they sometimes get their "full ration" of them. One fellow we saw to-day had one three feet long. At 11:30 we passed Sherman's old landing—Chickasaw Bayou—where there are a lot of the old blockading rafts.

THE REBELS ROUND VICKSBURGH.

The country in this immediate vicinity is most wild and picturesque. Stunted cottonwoods line the river banks, very much as they do those of the Tallahatchie—old fields covered with dead woods are to the right—high tablelands to the front, and a few old dingy cottages, and deserted negro huts along the river banks. Snyder's Bluff rises away to the right and front like a majestic mountain. Large basins of water, and a stretch of yellow hills or mounds are visible to the right, wagon roads dug through them, and leading away toward Chickasaw Bayou. An old tier of abutments filled with stones and blocking timbers, lashed together with chains and railroad iron, are here at the river's edge. Rifle-pits stretch along the hill-side from Snyder's Bluff, and far up the steep hillside from the darkened bastions of the enemy—the sodded embrasures and grass-grown parapets, strong by nature, made stronger by art, and manned by guns of heavier calibre than any we've seen this side the Potomac. Here it was, or rather on this line of defenses, four miles below, that Major-Gen. SHERMAN was so fearfully repulsed with the terrible loss of 1,500 men. And now that we have seen the works—built upon bluffs that no human being or animal ever could ascend without encountering a perfect abattis of trees, brush, briers, and grapevines so twisted together and pendant from precipices, as the mountain goat of the far West never scaled. In short, no army under any leader under Heaven could have climbed those fearfully steep under the appalling fire of 11-inch and 128-pound guns. The only wonder with me is that there are still such hearts in existence as Sherman and his army.

From Snyder's Bluff, by order of Gen. Smith, the transport steamed back to Snyder's Bluff and landed about 4 P. M., opposite the heaviest fortifications, and near the residence of Mr. SNYDER. By sunset the whole First division had landed and encamped. The house of Mr. SNYDER we found had been burned. Several heavy guns are here spiked, their carriages burned, and they hurled from the trunnions. One, the heaviest, is a eleven-inch columbiad. The works are most formidable—magazines all blown up, and the ground torn up generally.

I am indebted to Col. JOHN M. CORSE, commanding 26th Iowa Infantry, for the following interesting note, which is *relevant*. The St. Louis exiles, consisting of Mrs. and Miss THERESA POLK, Dr. GORDON, Major KAUFFER's families, *et al.*, passed here the 18th instant, under flag of truce on the gunboat KENTUCK, from Admiral FOOTE to Satartia, in Yazoo county, Miss., 40 miles up the Yazoo river, and north of here. They were turned over to Col. FERGUSON's cavalry, who received them with open arms, and lots of love and kisses.

AN EXCELLENT SPEECH OF A SOLDIER TO SOLDIERS.

On the evening of the 17th Gen. WM. S. SMITH met the officers of the First division to meet him with their sidearms, at his headquarters, doubtless to have a *tête-à-tête* with them. Being in the camp of the 26th Iowa regiment at the time, your correspondent was politely invited by Adjt. ENNIS, of that regiment, to accompany the officers.

On our way to Gen. SMITH's headquarters we got lost, and when we arrived the General was delivering the peroration to a discourse on military affairs that all pronounced in saying was "the best thing they ever heard." After the General concluded his remarks, Lieut. Col. Cone, of the Sixth Iowa, stepped up to him and inquired if he would favor the officers of the Sixth Iowa with the main features of the speech he had just delivered, and the latter part only of which they had arrived in time to hear. "Certainly, certainly, gentlemen," he said, mounting a chair; "What part do you wish to hear?" "*Give them that on discipline, and as much of it as you can*," said Col. CONSE, who [illegible] the chairman. I am very sorry that I am unable to give you even an intelligible outline of the General's most excellent speech on picket duty, discipline, noise, fatigue parties, negro fighting, drilling, saving of rations, and indeed one whole situation and duties here. The contraband, of course, I cannot give you. We were to guard Gen. GRANT's rear—our right wheel, we will feel the first shock of the relieving army—right at the salient point. It is for us to stand the brunt of Gen. JOHNSTON's attack, for he will hardly assail Gen. GRANT's rear, and leave a large army on his flank to swing around and close upon him. We must do our duty, protect communications, should he seek to break them. We have every advantage of position—natural rifle-pits, gullies that may be scooped out, cleaned, and made complete concealments for the men, and in which skirmishers can fight, and hold a whole army in check till we are in battle line, and shifted to the several points of attack. Every officer will take pleasure in assisting in the safety of the army. We may fortify—make these hills here so impregnable that a rebel cannot scale them. We must admit no one through the lines. If they hitch to me me, I will go to the lines and talk with them. Every officer and soldier must consider himself on secret service, and look out for spies. Any soldier caught sleeping on picket, shall be shot, and therefore to continued shall be pardoned. I shall expect of every officer to command the most rigid discipline; that you drill your men in the heaviest exercises; that you let them know their duty, and how to do it; not by generalities, but tell them to do it; and if they hesitate, give them to understand that there is a power behind the officer in this army that will do it. Enjoin obedience in everything—it is the key to success. We are none of us free men. Military life is a pure despotism, unrelieved by a single ray of republicanism; all are subject to orders; even the highest is amenable for his acts to the President. If your men do not keep you out of action, they will not in action. The best fighting that has been done in this war has been done by the negro; and it is all owing to their implicit obedience. Their officers tell them what to do, and they do it. Look at Milliken's Band and Fort Hudson for the verification of my words. Those negroes who know not how to load their muskets, clubbed them, and drove the enemy hand to hand. And on the field [illegible] a negro and a rebel lying side by side, [illegible] the hand, each [illegible] the negro's [illegible] other—the first instance of the kind seen in the war. Look back a quarter of a century to the heroic deliverer of St. Domingo, and the name of Toussaint L'Ouverture will make your cheeks tremble at his power—one to MAHOMET, who for years kept the Christians at bay and wasted away the armies of Italy. Who were they at Marengo? And every disgraceful reverse to our war can be traced to a lack of obedience on the part of our officers and men. We must accumulate supplies here for any emergency. Try to get your men to live on two-third rations, and thereby every third day each man will have laid up one day's rations for future use. Jonnies may make us very hungry here yet. With his 200 rolling stock and 23 locomotives, he may make for Memphis, via Panola, to which point he can ship troops by rail, and thence march upon Memphis in less time than troops can be sent from Corinth to Gen. HOLLEY's relief. He is already crossing at Canton, and will, I am certain, try to relieve the Vicksburg garrison, by breaking our communications and cutting off our supplies at some point. Company officers must do their whole duty, and then we will have ten good companies, and the good company makes one good regiment. But I cannot do justice to this speech and must have true my report. Suffice it to say, that Gen. GRANT has pronounced Brig.-Gen. W. S. SMITH's picket lines the most perfect here. No one can pass them but with a staff officer. The pass system, he thinks, is calculated to let in spies. A pass signed by Maj.-Gen. GRANT himself is treated with contempt. A gold dollar had swearing to does by members of Gen. GRANT's Staff, who think they should not be subjected to such stringent regulations. The following illustrates the perfect vigilance that prevails here on the picket lines: A party of scouts in the secret service of Gen. SMITH, under command of a sergeant of the Seventieth Ohio, approached the lines on the main Vicksburgh road, and where there was a bridge. They were halted, and a pass from Gen. SMITH—but Lieut. WILSON, of the Ninetieth Illinois, in command of the post, would not let them in. After much persuasion and protesting that they were Gen. SMITH's scouts, the sergeant, with well-feigned severity, said: "*Lieutenant, I have an idea, you fool; I have a right to go in there, and I now give you timely warning that I am going in. Parade your men.*" In an instant the guards were in line, bayonets fixed, pieces cocked, and had that squad ventured on the bridge, death would have been their portion. "All right," said the sergeant, "I have orders to try you in this way. You'll do." And your correspondent can likewise bear testimony to the vigilance and fidelity of the men on outpost duty here—for he, with Sergt.-Maj. CRAGG, of the Sixth Ohio, were kept standing in a pelting rain-storm for two long hours, waiting for a staff officer to pass them in. But of the doings of the First division, and the many meritorious soldierly qualities of its most estimable commander and staff, in my next letter. We must say a word about Vicksburgh and the "situation."

A RIDE TO VICKSBURGH.

At 11 o'clock on the 14th inst., your correspondent, solitary and alone, left Snyder's Bluff, and started for Vicksburgh, eleven miles distant. En route we passed the plantation of Mr. BEARD, near to Yazoo River, three miles south of Snyder's Bluff, and eight from Vicksburgh. The farm lying at the foot of the bluffs that stretch away in every direction, and of a most fertile soil, is covered with corn waist high, in tassel, and "silking out." BEARD is away in Alabama, having gone there before the investment of Vicksburgh, carrying with him sixty or seventy of his negroes. He holds a Colonel's commission in the Confederate army—is Secretary of War's division. His lady and family are still on the farm. Near here we cross Clear Creek and Jim Lewis' Branch, crystal streams, with rocky beds. Some one has seen here ten feet in diameter, and one hundred and fifty feet in circumference. The country and scenery from Snyder's Bluff to Chickasaw Bayou are most picturesque and beautiful. Near the latter place we encounter the pickets of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois regiment, Col. R. M. ELDRIDGE, commanding. All visitors to Vicksburgh traveling this road are taken to his headquarters, and if they have not a "reasonable excuse" for being away from their commands, are put in the "guard-house." Near his headquarters, and close by, is a beautiful creek, in the hospital of the Fifteenth army corps, in charge of Surgeon MCDERMOT. There are now but 105 patients in it—all in fine condition. On a high hill far our left, between here and Sherman's landing, is one of our Signal corps. Opposite the landing, and east, I think, we come upon a field covered with sutlers' tents, wagons, ambulances, &c. Newsmongers go crying about "Late Northern papers" at 15 centes piece. Grassy negroes, in blue jackets, are ogling dear Dishas as they waddle by in mauve bent merino and shaker bonnet. This is the "post of the Chickasaw," and is commanded, I think, by Col. JOHN CONROY SMITH, of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN's Staff. At this place are some few springs, whose clear and limpid waters leap in perpetual gurgles from the rocky sides of the surrounding bluffs. Tumbling, clear and cool, from the deep gorges of the rock-ribbed earth into little rocky basins in shady jungles, they make most desirable bathing places. Winding around high hills, over creeks and bridges, through groves and sand-banks, we come upon the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, situate on a high hill and in a shaddy grove, four miles from Vicksburgh. The General is seated in his tent, and, with Brig.-Gen. W. S. SMITH is intently gazing upon a map. He does not look as he used to; the wrinkles seem deeper upon his face, his mien is more stern, and whole contour more careworn.

There is no man in the army in whom a deeper interest is felt than in Gen. SHERMAN. There is not one who has enthroned himself in warmer regard and more intense affection in the popular mind. Though occupying place of the highest trust, every duty of which was discharged with scrupulous fidelity, and an ability that challenged admiration, he is less known than those who have won far less distinction. Already is his name a tower of strength to his soldiers. His presence everywhere animates and revives the men. The General's staff has been broken; none greeted us that we were wont to see, except Major TAYLOR. Capt. R. M. SAWYER is A. A. General, and seems very much of a gentleman. He "could tell us nothing that was not contraband."

VARIOUS EXCITING ADVENTURES.

We met here Capt. —— of Gen. HOVEY's staff. He had just returned from the "front." While sitting under a large tree, near the works, an 11-inch shell exploded in the top, hurling the branches in every direction, one falling on his horse and causing an "American citizen of African descent," who was holding the "critter," to show the "whites of his eyes," and get up and scramble for clear life. Leaving here, we move on two miles, past some camps, a camp of the pioneer "Corps d'Afrique," filled with fractious contrabands and galled, till we come to Capt. GRANT's headquarters, located in a lovely grove, back of WILLIS' plantation—three miles from Vicksburgh. On this plantation is Gen. BLAIR's hospital—a kind of depot hospital, through which all the sick and wounded of the division pass. It is in charge of Surgeon LOMBIX, of the Sixth Missouri regiment. There are now in the hospital but 400 patients, all in good condition. The Ward-master here tells that Major A. J. GENERESS, of the Fourth Virginia, reported killed, is alive and in Vicksburgh. At this place we fell in with the gentlemanly aide of the Sixth Iowa, Lieut. BLAKELY, who proposed a ride to Gen. LOGAN's headquarters—the centre of the works. We gladly accepted the invitation, and in company with the lively sister, started direct for Vicksburgh. Passing several beautiful plantations, covered with corn, and near the headquarters of Major-Gen. MCPHERSON, about 3 P. M., we arrived at the "White House," on Jackson's chaussée, or the Yankee Road, one and a half miles southwest, and in full view of the Court-house in Vicksburgh. The country hereabouts, as indeed everywhere in the immediate rear of Vicksburgh, is nothing but one interminable series of swells, sandy hills, or mounds, dotted with lovely groves and elegant plantations, mostly in fine cultivation. These mounds, almost straight up and down, and of a compact, sandy soil, are furrowed and covered with corn, knee-high. The hollows are deep and wide, with excellent causeways, bubbling springs, fragrant groves, and what is more, they are literally filled with "Yankees." No troops of consequence are visible until you get into these hollows—more properly valleys or plains—and groves, in which, concealed from the enemy's view, are the tents, equipage, &c., of a powerful army. From there you enter the "White House" and centre fort, half a mile distant, by ascending a long slope, by the main Jackson road, cut through sandbanks, and which, near the "White House," merges into a large sap or ditch, 10 feet wide, and deep enough to admit a horseman from the fire of the enemy, not sixty yards distant. As we rode up the slope, and past our artillery, a little to our left flank, it was making the very earth tremble with the reverberations of its rapid and heavy discharges, in answer to, and now and then eliciting a stray shell from the enemy's guns. Arriving at the "White House," we met in a little dell, where a half-dozen balls come singing around our heads. "You'd better get down here, unless you wish to fall with perforated eye of the soldiers, very coolly. We "obeyed orders" immediately. Your correspondent was conducted to the upper story of the "White House" by a very polite and courteous Captain of the Forty-fifth Illinois—Hiram U. Bozra—whence Vicksburgh and surroundings could plainly be seen with the naked eye, sleeping quietly in the hazy distance. The Court-house, a little modern building—their hospital, seemingly a large brick seminary, with its crimson colors streaming in the wind; lawns, with mules and horses grazing upon them; pretty groves, men and animals moving hither and thither; all, all could be plainly distinguished with the naked eye. And their numerous earthworks stretching away to the right and left with their mighty bastions looming upon the high ground, looked like some ancient relics. It was a sight we'll never shall forget. The enemy's artillery opened very suddenly and savagely on our artillery, and many of their shells coming in rather uncomfortably proximity, the Captain frankly told us that we'd better leave, for he could see the rebels getting ready "to give us thunder." We had not gone half a mile, when the enemy's artillery opened up a terrible fire, hurling heavy shell in every side. Just as we were descending a slight declivity of the road, half a mile from the "White House," a bomb burst in air near over, and not fifty feet above, our devoted heads. It had begun to fall, and had it continued an instant longer, my companion and your correspondent would have been blown sky high. We felt very much obliged to the chap who cut that fuse.

On the 15th inst., yesterday, in company with Sergt.-Maj. CRAGG, Sixth Iowa, I made a second visit to the "White House," and also went as far around on the left as the railroad bridge, four miles east of Vicksburgh. While at the "White House" we visited the "Central Fort," main approach by the Jackson Road, which, at one point, is within a mile of the Court House in Vicksburgh, and which is flanked from the enemy's bastions, called "Big Black Fort" and "Center Fort." It is held by the First brigade, Third division, Seventeenth army corps, WARRINER's celebrated "Lead Mine regiment," Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, occupying the extreme front, with headquarters at "White House," on SHIRLEY's plantation, one and a quarter miles southwest of Vicksburgh Court House. This First brigade is composed of the Twentieth, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, Forty-fifth Illinois, and Twenty-second Indiana, and is commanded by Brig.-Gen. LAUMAN, former Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio regiment. This brave brigade charged the Fort of the enemy on the 22d of May, and with heavy loss; the Forty-fifth and Twentieth Illinois succeeded in getting under and within twenty feet of the main Fort and bastion of the enemy, where they remained all night, heaping the bloody down behind his works by sharpshooters, the guns of the combatants almost touching. Several officers of this regiment furnished us with much valuable information.

BRISK FIRING AND COURTESY FIRING.

The "White House" is elegantly furnished with carpet, chairs, sofas, a fine library and all the fixtures of a first-class "establishment." It is the property of Mr. SHIRLEY, who professes to be a "good Union man." It is literally riddled from "turret to foundation stone," by the balls of the enemy. It is so close to the enemy's works that every shot from their guns, if well directed, will hit. Several soldiers have been shot here. Capt. BOZRA tells us that not a day passes but a man is killed or wounded in this place, either by shell or sharpshooters. One had his head shot off to-day by a shell. Gen. GRANT, I understand, has said that around the whole line the average loss in one day is five killed. The casualties are principally in the new regiments, and are occasioned by the carelessness of the men. The troops in the centre have constructed large saps, one of which extends up to within twenty feet of the bastion, and in still going, the men roll up bales of cotton for protection old cotton bales and sap-rollers. On either side of this are bomb caps, stretching away in zigzag lines, within twenty-five yards of, and parallel with the enemy's earthworks, which are very formidable, and rest on a high ridge, between which and the natural works there is a deep and broad gully covered with logs, brush, stumps, and every other possible border. It seems to be the intention, when these saps are extended up to the very front, to blow them all up simultaneously. A fight seems to be looked for every hour, as our men are getting so close, when they know, as they expect, they will attempt to drive us from them. It is most interesting and exciting to witness the effect of our artillery firing here. The moment a rebel gun opens, a dozen Dahlgren heavy howitzers or rumbling siege pieces reply, and almost invariably silence it forthwith. One to-day, at this point, was blown by one of our heavy shot six feet above the rebel works. The musketry firing is constant, and at times sounds for miles along the line, as if a real battle was in progress. Our men, as have the rebels, have planted upon the ridges mounted rifles in them, upon the works, and from behind and through them they shoot. The moment either party "darkens the hole," up comes a ball, often lodging in the bank, as often in the leg, and sometimes in the poor soldier's cranium. And the moment the smoke from the rebel gun is seen, a dozen Yankee rifles are turned upon and fired at it. Then the rebels fire at our smoke, and so it goes—both sides desperately wasting a great deal of ammunition. The enemy recently has fired more than his wont, both of artillery and small arms; likely, realizing that he must soon surrender, he thinks it a "good thing" to exhaust his ammunition on us first. Our men are lying in these sandy caps, their guns stuck up, and blankets spread over them, sweating, reading and swearing about the heat. There is no chance whatever for them, and the heat at times, is almost insupportable. The enemy frequently throw shell over by hand into the caps, and our boys boys pick them up and send them back before they burst. This is a very common occurrence, and shows what contempt of danger men have, who have been lying under the guns and fire of the enemy so long.

A GLIMPSE INSIDE OF VICKSBURGH.

To-day the enemy rolled a 60-pound shell over the bastion, and toward our sap-roller, but it missed its mark, rolled into the deep gully, and, for some cause, did not burst. It is estimated that our artillery have thrown already against the city 25,000 tons of iron. I have this from Gen. SMITH, who ought to be in a position to ascertain the facts, if *they can be ascertained*. If the enemy have a foundry here they might collect and recast them, and thereby save their church-bells, which will be in great requisition in this country when the war is over. By the aid of a "powerful glass," and from the right angle, you can see large narrows and excavations made in the interior of the enemy's bastions, and soldiers, greasy and dirty-looking, seeking shelter in them from our shells. We have observed a mule and ambulance emerging from one of the "holes." Men can be seen moving to and fro, and seemingly busy at work at something—doubtless erecting new fortifications. Occasionally, when a shell from our side is thrown in their works, men and ambulances can be seen hurrying to the smoke and place of explosion. Horses, cattle, mules, &c., can be seen away in the distance, quietly feeding upon the ledges and grassy lowlands. The citizens are living in the burrows in the earth. From what we can see, hear and imagine, we are led to the conclusion: That Vicksburgh is to-day a greater stronghold than Sebastopol ever was, and that though its capture is merely a question of time, it will be a longer time than most men think before it capitulates. Among our reasons for so thinking are these: Engineer LOCKERMAN—who planned and built the works around Vicksburgh immediately after the evacuation of Corinth, and just one year and a day previous to its investment by Gen. GRANT—in a conversation with Gen. SHERMAN, under flag of truce, and in reply to an inquiry of the General's, as to whether they "Expected to complete an investment of the City as Gen. GRANT had made," replied: "Oh, yes, *we expected just such an investment when we pondered the world over a year ago.*" Now, we take it that, if they expected just such an investment as we have made, it is reasonable to suppose that they made provision for the contingency by hoarding in supplies of food, ammunition, &c., &c. Secondly—When Gen. GRANT ordered out the non-combatants, would not PEMBERTON have sent them had he been in any strait for the wherewithal with which to feed them? Third—The long and absolute quiet in our rear, would it continue were the Vicksburgh garrison in great extremity? Fourth—Would not the mules, horses and stock of every kind that we now see on the plantations at Vicksburgh, have been turned out and they nothing to feed them? And would not, were the garrison about starving, every mule, cow and calf killed by our shell, be nicely cleaned and salted away for future use, instead of being allowed to die and rot in this summer's sun? And is it not possible and highly probable, that in the unobstructed six miles of river in front of Vicksburgh, the one-gunboat fleet has enough to partially ration his army for a time?

A portion of Maj.-Gen. WADSWORTH's body guard, of the Second Wisconsin cavalry, while out foraging three miles from here yesterday, came upon and captured nine deserters from JOHNSTON's army. They report REGIMENTS at Jackson with 45,000 men and more coming! JOHNSTON seems here in that neck-o-woods, with a heavy force, not stated. On the person of one man was found a copy of the Memphis—Grenada—Jackson—Meridian—Mechanicville—Satartia *Appeal*; it was dated June 1, and is printed on wall paper!!! The deserters belong to the Sixth Kentucky, and say their whole regiment would desert if it could. JOHNSTON's officers treat are "fearfully demoralized," and tell their men to go where they like. They have seen nothing but "corn-dodger" and "bull-beef" for the last fifteen months, and "don't care a tom-up whether Mosby kills the d——l, or the d——l kills Mosby." They are well dressed, in the regular Confederate gray. None in JOHNSTON's army but the extremists—the "fire-eaters"—from Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, &c., are reported of Vicksburgh. These say that some of these days JOHNSTON will move upon us—the Vicksburgh garrison will move out from their works, and they will "give it to us on all sides."

A portion of the old Potomac army arrived here yesterday. As the boats touched the shore, some ungrateful "secesh" said: "Go up-town, Yankees, stop here; we can do this little job; we don't want any 'yankees' here." He had forgotten the glorious deeds of the old Ninth army corps at Antietam. It is "currently reported, and generally believed" here, that the New Hampshire boys literally whittled the boats all to pieces!

Citizens are coming in constantly and taking the oath. They say that what provisions have been hidden from the rebels are free to us. Deserters are coming in daily from Vicksburgh. Five came in yesterday. They say that they have been living on half rations ever since GRANT came, and that since then they had been relieved the jeadie in the regiment in each inside every day, that the garrison had given 7 ounces for a week in which to march, the white flag, and if at the end of that time no aid came, they would; then our shell, in process of exploding great damage, and the Third Louisiana regiment had lost all but one hundred of its men. General SHERMAN received a dispatch yesterday from Admiral FOOTE, stating that a colonel, a captain and five or six lieutenants had escaped from Vicksburgh in a skiff, and that the colonel had been captured, and he hoped to catch his companions.

General W. S. SMITH, Maj. STEWART, Ninetieth Illinois, and Maj. CONWELL, are to-day engaged in unlimbering, raising and placing in position the heavy columns of the enemy, at this point. They are [illegible] with soft lime, and Maj. STEWART is alone capable of some of them. They are very heavy, and no doubt see the navy guns secured to the rebels at Norfolk. To-morrow they propose opening the ball of [illegible] in which time [illegible] I could [illegible] the [illegible] over a dozen [illegible] to-day that he is doing all that any other could do, and that he has found a field in which to exercise his rare genius, and put in practice what, when a boy, he learned at West Point academy. When [illegible] a greater worker, a better is formed, a more conscientious soldier or talented officer than Brig.-Gen. W. S. SMITH, in the Sixteenth army corps. [illegible] the ranks, he is the most popular officer in every officer and soldier he has leaves him with tears in his eyes, and would follow him against any enemy. The whole army is in splendid spirits and [illegible]

Conversation Between the Working Parties and Pickets of the Sieges.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SNYDER'S BLUFF, MISS., ANTHONY'S LANDING, and the RIVER OPPOSITE, Friday, June 26, 1863.

At 12 o'clock Sunday, the 21st inst., I left Snyder's Bluff and started upon a stroll of Vicksburgh.

Three miles south of Snyder's Bluff, we came upon the beautiful plantation of Barton BEARD, embracing fifteen of 15,000 acres, and what were once plantations of Cantons and Rosedale. All the negroes have been carried to Alabama and Georgia, except fourteen who are still on the farm, and thirty-five that got on Gen. PEMBERTON's hands here last Winter. They are now employed up and down the river—some in the army, some steamboat cooks, and some in Memphis.

Pursuing the Ridge Road, we gain the "Walnut Hills, which extend along the river for about [illegible] miles. They rise to the height of near five hundred feet, and display the finest scenery on the Lower Mississippi. They are under a state of high cultivation, which renders them very attractive in their superior [illegible]. All along the road troops are on the move, [illegible] the [illegible] are being [illegible] the [illegible] and everything indicates an early attack.

CONVERSATION WITH THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

Passing on for the night to the camp of the Eighth Iowa, we visit the works in front of Gen. E. O. C. ORD's brigade, and where was planted the Second Iowa battery, consisting of six guns and two 20-pounder Parrotts—Capt. Nelson Y. SPOON, Chief of Artillery on Gen. TURNER's Staff, First Lieut. J. E. RAMS, commanding battery. They are just getting the Parrotts in position to enfilade traverses the enemy are creeping in rear of a distant bastion. Lieut. E. HANSCOMB, Thirteenth Ohio, Aid-de-Camp of Brig.-Gen. H. B. EWING, who commands the pickets at this point, conducted us up the saps to within *five feet of the rebel soldiers*. "There," said he, pointing to our boys reclining against a large gabion, "do you see our boys leaning against that gabion? Well, about five feet from them, and leaning against the opposite side, are the rebels!" By running the gauntlet of rebel lead that fell recklessly all around us, we succeeded in reaching the spot pointed out. Our men—some of the Fourth Virginia—had laid aside their guns, and seized a weapon more powerful than the sword, as also had the rebs, and which earth, judging from the billets sent and recent, was wielding with his greatest dexterity. We introduced the exercises with the following: "How is rations?"—tied the telegram to a bullet and tossed it over the bank. In a moment we received the following:

"We have plenty of rations. Throw over some United States crackers and we will throw some biscuits! (Signed) P. A. S.

We replied: "Here's the 'hard tack'—throw us the biscuit. We have sent bread twice a day, Boston and United States crackers for dinner, a pleasant place, and wish you'd come over and share the luxuries with us"—fastened it to the cracker and threw it over the bank. We received the following in reply:

"I would not hesitate a moment to come, but in so doing I would be exposed to the fire of your sharpshooters. I would like to come over and have a chat with you. We do not shoot at your pickets. One of our pickets was wounded last night by one of your men." P. A. S.

The biscuit didn't come. We then proposed to trade knives, and, as the sequel will show, completely "bluffed" "P. A. S."

"*Throw over your knife and let us see it.* We will send it back if it does not suit. We will not send an inferior one—P. A. S." The knife was thrown over, but lodged on the bank. Some of the boys hallooed, and told them that there was a knife on the bank, and that if they'd crawl up and get it, they would not shoot. After a while they got it, and we received the following:

"I send back the knife. We just found it. It is worth more than any that we have. Address your notes and packages P. A. S."

We then sent him a cigar, and a series of questions in regard to the situation is and about the "Sebastopol of America," and received for reply the following:

"I cannot answer the questions which you ask. Much obliged for the cigar. Did not get the cracker. Plenty of grub.—P. A. S."

When he learned that we were reporters, he seemed very anxious to exchange papers, and sent the following: "Will you be kind enough to throw us over a paper, and this evening we will throw over one in return.—P. A. S."

We told him that we'd be glad to comply with his request, but that there was an embargo against it.

REBEL THOUGHTS IN WRITINGS.

The following are but a specimen of the thousand-and-one billets written and received at this point. I append them *verbatim et literatim, et punctuacion*, and in the rather original orthography with which beautiful science the writers seem to be familiar.

"You need not be afr'd of us, for we will not shoot you, if you don't shoot us. This is hard to set and watch men to kill them. I youst to live in Indiana up the white river. 'Lived their loo years,' this is D. Norris, Co. K. 27 My Vol." Another, written on pasteboard: "Say boys, hear is one of our Reg't. that wants to swap canteens with the 47 ohio. What Regt. is on picket over there? Is there a boy named JEREMY BUCKLY over there?—M. A. E." And another addressed to Co. D, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteers infantry: "I do not know any one of that name. Do any of you wish to trade Canteens? If you do, let me know. If you wish to encourage us to come over, throw over a canteen. We will not shoot.—Lt. J. D. 27 Lu." Their canteens, unlike ours, are altogether wooden, and they seem very anxious to exchange. The canteen was thrown over, and that signal twelve rebels "came over" at that place, and delivered themselves up as prisoners, stating that they were already prisoners, they did not care to be received and treated as such—that anything was preferable to starvation. Desertions are very frequent from the rebel line. It is reported that as high as 124 in one night came over the works near Gen. GRANT's division on the left, with guns, knapsacks, and everything. "P. A. S.," spoken of above, a Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Louisiana regiment, last night, per agreement with Lieut. HAMMERTON, that he should be allowed to return, came over the works, and they conversed together for some time. He would divulge nothing of interest—spoke rather despondingly of Vicksburgh—thought it possible that the entire garrison would spend the Summer North; had nothing against us—was fighting for principle, and would desert, but for the disgrace of the thing. Lieut. BAKER, Co. C, Twenty-sixth Iowa, also met and conversed with Acting Adjutant GRIFFIN, Thirteenth Louisiana regiment, who came over the works, and remained an hour and a half. He considered the Vicksburgh garrison already as good as prisoners, but thought it should, when it should surrender, can. Grant to make the transfers, enjoy the trip North exceedingly. They had not heard of the evacuation at Vicksburgh, and authorized to repeal a charge and there saving it for that purpose. There were a great many sick, both of soldiers and citizens in Vicksburgh. They were short of medical stores, and most of their wounded—even the slightly wounded—were suffering and dying from inattention. He wanted to know what SHERMAN was wounded at Port Hudson. Said that our heavy cannonading last Saturday, killed but one man that he knew of, and he was falling with an unexploded shell, when it burst and blew him into stoms. Represents the army as seriously demoralized, as hostile to PEMBERTON, and says it is no generalship to hold their present works. Expected to live in the South, or he'd desert—did not want to have it thrown up to him, yet if we were pleased to keep him, he'd stay—he could make them believe that he was forced to remain, but that would be a disgrace to us, as we had promised that he should return. The merchants in Vicksburgh had opened their stores, and turned over all the flour, tobacco, &c., to the authorities, who had issued it to the soldiers. The Lieutenant thought it would soon be confiscated anyhow, and their corn meal was almost exhausted. They have "a good-head," a very strong indication of an immediate capitulation. A lady was shot close to one her houses in the outer works, while returning, and when one mile from our pickets, had her arm shattered by a shot from our sharpshooters. He put on a very long face when Lieut. BAKER told him that Jeff. JOHNSON had been badly whipped. He is "little mad" and will hope. The citizens have served out great corvees under the supervision of engineers, have made them shell-proof, furnished and ventilated them, and many are in the under ground that, should the city surrender, it would be a week ere they learned it. Their corn-fields are likewise, and from the mouths of their burrows, which have been constructed for a river attack, operate upon the wounded under shady trees. Very often in the act of amputating a leg, or extracting a ball, the operators, who seem to be endowed with all the instincts of the "prairie dog," hearing the buzzing of a shell, quit their work, abandon their subject to the storm, and send for their rations. The men do their cooking in dishes.

This evening three of their bands came out near the works and played several stirring airs. Our boys wanted them to play "Yankee Doodle," but they wouldn't play it—that had "played out." They played "Dixie" and retired.

P. A. S. AGAIN.

To-day the inevitable "P. A. S." made out and sent over to Lieut. HAMMERTON the following:

"SPECIAL REQUISITION.

For 1 box Sardines, 2 pounds Cheese, 1 paper of fine King Tobacco, and 1 bottle of Whisky."

The Lieutenant immediately procured and sent over all the articles required the last, "which he would have been happy, exceedingly happy, to have sent at so, had it not been that he was so far from his whisky base that it was impossible at all times to procure a supply of the article named." In return, he received an elegant gold pencil worth $5. To one of our mining parties, who are within hailing distance of the enemy, the rebel pickets sent the following dispatch:

"Work quiet boys—Keep your heads low; notwithstanding we'll shoot high, yet keep your heads low; and do not talk—for if our big officers hear you, they will make us shoot you!"

The recent armistice here was one of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed. Soldiers who, in self-defence, had sought a few hours before to slay each other, greeted each other as old friends—brothers, long separated, shook hands and conversed of childhood's sunny years; fathers met their children in arms against them, and wept that it was so. One little fellow of the Twenty-third Indiana found his brother, seized his sword to his rear, and he never returned. Ah! could the poor private soldiers settle this battle, the war would, indeed, soon be over.

REBEL REPARTEE.

As my letter is mostly made up of incidents, we will give you a few more, going to show the richness of rebel repartee and facundity of Federal fun:

Rebel Picket—What are you men doing over there?

Union Picket—Guarding about 20,000 or 30,000 rebels in and about Vicksburgh. Guarding your army as prisoners, and making you board yourselves.

Reb.—Why, you —— fools, PEMBERTON has a strong line of guards for the same purpose.

Reb.—How's HOOKER? He had to recross the river, did he not?

Fed.—Yes, but he was not so big a fool as your General was. He did not burn the bridges before his men all got across!

Reb.—What do you think of the gunboat *Chickasaw*?

Fed.—Gunboat? Why, don't you know the difference between a gunboat and a hay-rack?

Reb.—(just in the act of throwing a hand-grenade)—Ants'y, over!

Fed.—(in the act of hurling it back)—Look out for the skillets and camp-kettles!

Fed.—(addressing a rebel Lieutenant of artillery)—Where's your gun?

Reb.—Turned it over to GRANT at the Big Black, and I guess its now in active service, by the way it plays into these works!

Reb.—Why don't you come and take Vicksburgh?

Fed.—Oh, we're in no particular hurry. Gen. GRANT is not yet ready to transfer you North.

Reb.—(boastingly)—We've got a lot of your —— old flags over here.

Fed.—Have you, though? You'd better make shirts of 'em, for they'd look better in that butternut.

Reb.—(in a husky voice)—I want to trade some corn-meal for some coffee.

Fed.—What did you say?

Reb.—(louder)—Won't you trade some coffee for some corn-meal?

Fed.—You'd better get some coffee, or something else, for you've eat corn-meal till you can't talk plain.

Reb.—When are you going to make a charge?

Fed.—Oh, in about two years. We are in no hurry—we living five over here—have a pleasant place, and ammunition to last us the rest of the time.

PLAYING OFF.

The following are but two of the many methods of "playing off," so prevalent in the army. One man, just before the battle of the 22d May, here, very desirous of being sent to the hospital, and, as he was very hearty, he managed to humbug the surgeon by swallowing tobacco juice just as the medical functionary was making his calls, and of course the man was very sick, vomiting at a sad rate. This he repeated, until the Surgeon was satisfied he was very sick, and sent off to the North or to the hospital. He was sent, and got to remain until after the battle, by similar experiments. Another young man had a falling of strength in the seat of arterial circulation. His expedient was this—having his shoes off, he cut one of his feet severely with a penknife, then made a corresponding cut, as he thought, in one of his shoes. His case was brought immediately before the surgeon at the hospital. The wounded man claimed to be shot. The surgeon examined the wound, and, as this excited suspicion, then the shoe, when lo! and behold! the right foot was wounded, and the left shoe. The examination of the penknife soon disclosed the whole plot. It is needless to say that the heedless victim of his own folly was laden with reproaches instead of commiserations. JUNIUS.

INCIDENTS OF THE SEIGE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Monday, June 29, and CAIRO, Friday, July 3.

Last night the rebels kept up a heavy firing all night with artillery and musketry. Volleys of musketry were continually fired at our working parties in the trenches. No special damage was done.

Cap

near the corner of Willoughby and Raymond streets, yesterday afternoon. The engines are all new, and the members take pride in them. The steamers present were Brooklyn, No. 17; Constitution, No. 7; Continental, No. 6, and Neptune, No. 2. No. 2 played out of a 1¼-nozzle, and threw a stream 184 feet; No. 6, with a 1¼-nozzle, threw 190 feet; No. 17 threw a stream 200 feet through a 1¼-inch nozzle, and No. 7 threw 218 feet through a 1¼-inch nozzle. On the return home Niagara Hose Company, No. 11, entertained No. 2 at their house on Court-street. This evening Niagara Company will entertain their friends, and ladies are especially invited, everything having been arranged for their accommodation.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Judge GARRISON granted an alias attachment on Tuesday in the arrest of Col. MARTIN BURKE, commandant of Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette, and the writ has been placed in the hands of Sheriff CAMPBELL for service. Last Summer the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were confined in Fort Lafayette by order of the General Government. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for, but in consequence of the peculiar state of affairs at that time the Sheriff was unable to execute the writ; an attachment for contempt was issued against Col. BURKE, but the Sheriff was unable to serve it, being denied access to the fort. A new attachment has now been applied for and granted by Judge GARRISON. It has been given to the Sheriff, but no return has yet been made, and none is expected until some time to-day.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—The July term of the Court of Sessions was commenced Tuesday morning, when the following gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors: JOHN J. VANDERBILT, foreman; George E. Brown, Benjamin Price, Eugene Ferris, Henry Dimon, John T. Mills, Wm. E. Burr, Samuel H. Vernon, Chas. F. Blake, George Merritt, J. H. Robinson, John T. Baily, D. Myers, Jacob Brombacker, John C. Barnes, E. C. Longbotham, Michael Stevin, George N. Bergen and Samuel W. Burroughs. Judge GARRISON charged the Jury on the usual topics, and they retired to deliberate. Several persons were arrested for various offences, and pleaded not guilty, and EUGENE SULLIVAN was placed on trial on the charge of petty larceny, in stealing some money from Mr. DEMPSEY, of Williamsburgh. The case had not been concluded at the rising of the Court.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met Tuesday, the President, C. P. SMITH, Esq., in the Chair. A communication in relation to the teacher of Colored School No. 1, received a month ago, was brought up, and the Committee on the subject reported in favor of reorganizing the school, with a resolution to that effect, which was adopted. The present teacher is a colored man, and it appears that the parents of the pupils desire a white man as teacher. The present teacher is a competent man, and has had charge of the school for many years. The matter will probably be decided at the next meeting. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the vacation of the schools commence on the 24th of July, and reopen on the 8th of September. After some usual routine business, the Board adjourned.

BURGLARY.—The apartments of Mrs. CHARLES W. FULLER, No. 183 Fulton-avenue, were feloniously entered on Tuesday afternoon, and five silk dresses, $10 in gold, a breast-pin and some bills were stolen. A young woman, aged about 19 years, was seen coming from the rooms with a bundle. Mrs. FULLER was absent at the time inquiring about the fate of her husband, who is a Sergeant in the Fourth regiment New-York cavalry, and engaged in the battle of Gettysburgh. The value of the property taken is about $250.

MURDER TRIAL.—MICHAEL KENNY was tried for the murder of JOHN RASSMUSSEN, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, this week. The accused stabbed the deceased with a butcher-knife, and killed him almost instantly, in a grocery-store, corner of Albany and Fulton avenues. The evidence was plain, but the jury were in doubt whether it was murder or manslaughter, and therefore could not agree upon a verdict. They were locked up until this morning.

COAL FOR THE COUNTY.—The Superintendents of the Poor have made a contract with Mr. CHARLES KELSEY to supply coal for the institutions at $15 per ton. The amount of coal required is about 2,500 tons per year.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Thursday, July 9.—Nos 33 and 31½.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Sewing-Machine Decision—Interesting to Patentees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Orlando Potter and Nathaniel Wheeler, The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. Courtland P. Dixon and Edward Learned.—June 26, 1863.

NELSON, C. J.—The bill is filed in this case to set aside a patent (or so much of it as conflicts with the plaintiffs') issued by the Commissioner of Patents to J. G. Wilson in pursuance of an order by Judge Dunlop made on appeal Dec. 30, 1862, and for an injunction, pending the suit, against the sale or use of said patent.

The order of Judge Dunlop was made under the following circumstances: J. G. Wilson, assignee of a patent to Akin & Felthousen, in 1859, applied to the Commissioner for a reissue of the patent; upon which an interference was declared with a patent previously issued to I. M. Singer, and after a hearing of the issue between the parties, the Commissioner decided in favor of Singer, whereupon an appeal was taken by Wilson from the decision to Judge Dunlop, who upon a review of the case reversed the decision, and ordered a patent to the applicant, J. G. Wilson, on the 30th June, 1860.

After the return of the order and papers to the patent-office, and before the issuing of any patent, parties interested in a patent previously granted to A. B. Wilson applied to the office to declare an interference between this patent and that of Akin & Felthousen, which was done accordingly, and after hearing, the Commissioner decided in favor of the application on the ground that A. B. Wilson was the first original inventor, whereupon an appeal was taken to Judge Dunlop, who held that the interference between the patents of A. & F. and A. B. W. was wrongfully declared, and should be dissolved on the ground that no second interference could be declared under the statute, and that his decision upon the interference between the patents of A. & F. and I. M. S. was conclusive upon the Commissioner, and thereupon peremptorily ordered the re-issue of the patent in pursuance of his first order, and refused to look into the case on its merits.

The seventh section of the act of 1839 provides, that on an application for a patent, if the Commissioner shall be satisfied that the applicant is the first original inventor, he shall be entitled to a patent. That if upon the application the Commissioner shall refuse the patent, the applicant may appeal to a Board of Examiners provided for in the act, which Board *has power to reverse the decision of the Commissioner*, and if reversed, and on a certificate of the fact, "he shall be governed thereby on the further proceedings to be had on such application."

The eighth section provides, that when an application *shall be made to the Commissioner for a patent* which in his opinion would interfere with any unexpired patent which had been previously granted, it shall be his duty to give notice to the applicants or patentees, and, if either party shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner, he may appeal from such decision on like terms as in the preceding section, and like proceedings shall be had to determine which, if either, of the parties are entitled to the patent. The eleventh section of the act of 3d March, 1839, substitutes the Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, for the Board of Examiners, and special provision is made for a full hearing before him, and on the return of the papers and his decision to the office, it shall be entered of record, "and the decision so certified shall govern the further proceedings of the Commissioner in such case."

The sixteenth section of the act of 1836 provides that when there shall be two interfering patents, any person interested in any such patent may have a remedy by bill in equity, and the Court, having cognizance thereof may adjudge and declare either of the patents void in whole or in part, or inoperative and invalid in any particular part of the United States.

The motion for a preliminary injunction in this case is placed on two grounds: 1. That the Commissioner had no authority to receive the surrender of the patent to Akin & Felthousen, and reissue one to J. G. Wilson, inasmuch as the order of Judge Dunlop was a nullity; and, 2. If otherwise, the reissue was erroneous, as A. B. Wilson was the first and original inventor.

1. By the 8th section of the act of 1836, already referred to, it is made the duty of the Commissioner, on an application for a patent which in his opinion would interfere with a patent already granted, to give notice to the parties interested, receive proofs, and determine the question of priority of invention, and the party against whom he decides may appeal to the Chief Justice, &c. It is supposed by the learned Chief Justice that there can be but one interference declared by the Commissioner under this section on an application for a patent, and that his decision is conclusive upon this officer, though, in the meantime, and before the patent issues, another case of interference should appear or be presented. There is certainly nothing in the statute limiting the power of the Commissioner in this respect, and the reason for the hearing in the second case is as strong as that for the first. The object of this provision is one that pervades the whole of the statute, namely, to secure to the real inventor the exclusive privileges therein provided for. Besides, a hearing and decision between the applicant for a patent and A., and whether in favor of the one or the other, furnishes no rule for a decision between the applicant and B., in the case of an interference declared. The proceedings are independent and *inter alios*. The effect sought to be given to the decision of Judge Dunlop would not be admitted if the proceedings had taken place in a suit at law or equity, much less should it be allowed where they are informal and summary with a view to the truth and merits of the case.

The section is broad and unqualified—"That whenever *an application shall be made for a patent, which in the opinion of the Commissioner would interfere with any unexpired patent, &c., it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to give notice, &c.*"

How the Commissioner is to obtain information of the interfering patents is not provided for in the statute, and hence the matter is necessarily left in his discretion, and he is left to obtain it in the best way he can. If the party interested may know of the application he can bring the interference to his notice; or if the Commissioner happens to recollect the issuing or existence of the previous patent, he may act upon that information. It would be very unreasonable to require him to recollect all the previous patents at the time that might interfere with the one applied for, or to require the party interested to know that an application was pending in the office for a patent interfering with his.

The interference declared, which appears in this case, between the patents of Akin & Felthousen and of I. M. Singer, presented simply an issue between these two patents, and nothing more, and the proofs did not necessarily, or might not, have extended beyond this issue. The decision of the Chief Justice in favor of the former was doubtless binding on the Commissioner as between these parties, but no further. The eleventh section of the act of 1839 does not provide that the Commissioner shall issue a patent to the applicant if the decision of the Chief Justice is in his favor, but simply declares that it shall "govern the further proceedings of the Commissioner in such case;" and so it should as it respects parties concerned, but not as to other parties who may come in and claim the benefit of the provision.

We are quite clear, therefore, that the learned Chief Justice erred in refusing to entertain the appeal in the case of the interference declared with the A. B. Wilson patent, and that his order to the Commissioner dissolving the interference, and directing his order in the case of the interference with the I. M. Singer patent to be executed, was a nullity, and hence the patent to J. G. Wilson by the Commissioner was without authority and void, and should be enjoined.

2. Even if the question in the case turned upon the merits, namely, whether or not the invention of A. B. Wilson was prior to that of Akin & Felthousen, I should have felt bound to interfere, and enjoin the patent; for in several cases before me on a final hearing, decided in August, 1860, involving this question of priority, and in which J. G. Wilson was one of the defendants, I came to a clear conviction upon the proofs against the claim of A. & F. The decision has been generally acquiesced in, and the invention gone into very general and extensive use, as appears in the papers in this case.

It may be proper to refer to the 5th section of the act of 3d March, 1837, which confers on the Commissioner the same power on a re-issue, over the question of granting it, which he possessed in the case of an original application for a patent.

It was argued on this motion by the learned counsel for the defendants, that the 16th section of the act of 1836, amended by the 10th section of the act of 1839, did not authorize this Court to grant an injunction, and that the power was confined to the specific remedy pointed out in the section. We do not assent to this view. It has been frequently decided that the power conferred upon the United States Circuit Court to entertain bills in equity, in controversies arising under the Patent act, is a general equity power, and carries with it all the incidents belonging to that species of jurisdiction. The power conferred not only enables the Court to decree a final remedy, but to take care that the subject of the controversy shall not be rendered valueless pending the litigation.

Let an injunction issue, according to prayer of the bill.

For complainant, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Stoughton.

For respondents, Messrs. Blatchford, Seward & Griswold and Mr. Brady.

Desertion from the Navy, and a Discharge on a Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re., the Application of Sam. F. Perry.—Some time since Samuel F. Perry, a minor, went, without the consent of his parents, and enlisted in the navy at the Washington Station. Not feeling satisfied with his mode of life, he deserted, and was subsequently apprehended in this City. His father, Samuel G. Perry, a gentleman of respectability and standing in this City, now claims the custody of his son, and the ground taken by his counsel was that the boy must be discharged, for the reason that the act of Congress passed March 2, 1837, has not been repealed; it provides that "it shall be lawful to enlist boys for the navy with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under 13 nor over 18 years of age. The prisoner was discharged.

A. H. Reavy for prisoner; John Kelly for Government.

An Action for an Assault and Battery—Almost a Mutiny.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Allen McDonald vs. Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Ellen Sears.—This was a civil suit, brought to recover $500 damages for an alleged assault and battery and false imprisonment. The defence set up was, that the plaintiff was guilty of mutinous and disorderly conduct while on board the vessel, and of repeated acts of disobedience to orders, and that no more force was used than was necessary and proper to compel obedience to such orders, suppress such mutinous and disorderly conduct, and to protect the vessel and those on board from the consequences.

It appeared on the trial that the second day out at 8 o'clock in the morning the Captain gave an order to tack ship, that the plaintiff, who is a seaman, complained then that he could not do more than one thing at once, whereupon the Captain repeated his order, and the plaintiff positively refused to obey. The Captain then caught hold of him to enforce his order, when the plaintiff struck him in the face with his fist, causing his nose to bleed profusely. A clinch between the parties ensued. Finally, however, the Captain succeeded in getting the plaintiff into the forward house on deck. Previous to this, it appears that the mate was prevented from separating the Captain and the plaintiff by one of the crew, who insisted that he should not interfere. The Captain then went aft, but on his return, found that the plaintiff had escaped from where he had been confined. He then procured a belaying-pin, and finally found the plaintiff in the forecastle, and insisted on his surrendering himself. The plaintiff replied that he would knock his brains out first, and at the same time raising a belaying-pin. The Captain thereupon struck at the plaintiff but missed his aim. The plaintiff then struck the Captain on the temple with the pin, jumped past him and rushed aft brandishing the belaying pin and calling to the crew to "come on." At this juncture some of the passengers, two of whom were owners of the vessel, came to the assistance of the Captain, one of them being armed with a carbine not loaded. They pursued the plaintiff, who was finally overpowered, and by direction of the Captain his hands were tied and he was confined under hatches for the remainder of the voyage. Upon his arrival here he commenced this suit. The cause has occupied two days in trial. At the conclusion the Judge dismissed the complaint and rendered judgment for the defendant, with an allowance of $10 and costs.

C. F. Wettemore for plaintiff; Elbridge T. Gerry for defendant.

Proceedings in Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The testimony in the Fish Will case was proceeded with.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Goodyear vs. Ladd et al.—Settled.

Goodyear vs. Mills et al.—Settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Barbara Thompson vs. William S. Thompson.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Houghton vs. Jandon et al.—The defendants should have liberty to serve a bill of exceptions within ten days from the entry of this order, with a view to a hearing therein at the General Term of this Court, upon their appeal from the judgment herein.

Beaty et al. vs. Wilkinson.—Order granted.

McGeehon vs. Kelly.—Order granted.

Somme vs. Broadmeadow.—Motion denied.

Blair vs. Mosier.—Order of arrest vacated and discharged upon the defendant stipulating not to sue, &c.; $7 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

Turner et al. vs. Martin.—Motion granted upon payment of $7 costs of opposing this motion.

Eagley vs. Bernhard.—See memorandum left with the Clerk at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jarvis, Receiver, vs. Hatch.—Motion for injunction and receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Stewart vs. Hatch.—Same decision.

Graham vs. Slater.—Reference to Murray Hoffman, to hear and determine. Costs of this motion to abide event.

Williams vs. Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs, unless the appellant, within ten days, amend as specified in opinion. If he amend the motion will be denied, with costs to respondent, to abide event of appeal.

Chapin vs. Gilman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, but without costs.

Brodsky vs. Johns.—Motion to stay execution against the person of the defendant denied, with $10 costs.

Stewart vs. Carr.—Motion to strike out defence as sham granted with $10 costs.

Kellogg vs. Baker.—Motion denied without costs.

In the Matter of the Application of R. T. Halleck, an Insolvent.—Upon the insolvent executing the assignment required by statute his discharge will be granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 8, 1863.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	[illegible]	10 Hudson R. R.	173
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	97¾	100 do.	c.171
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
Notes Oct. & Ap'l.	105¾	150 do.	c.173
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. N.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
11,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. State 6s, '90	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
18,000 do.	64	100 Reading Railroad	102
3,000 N. C. 6s	70	200 do.	[illegible]
3,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	200 do.	b10 [illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	b30 [illegible]	300 Mich. Cen. R.	107
1,000 Kansas State 7s	80	200 do.	107¾
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
10,000 Er. 3d M. Bs.	[illegible] 111	100 do.	107½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do.	107¾
2,000 Har. R. 1st M.	113	100 do.	s30 107
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	103	2000 M. S. & N. I.	76
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	117	1000 do.	76
1,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	96¾	100 do.	b10 76¾
10,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	[illegible]	200 do.	s30 75¾
4,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	78	200 do.	b10 77
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	200 do.	76¾
5,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st.	103	300 do.	s10 77
46,000 P. Ft. W. & Chic.	[illegible]	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
3d M.	ex. int. 100	100 do.	114
10,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]	100 do.	113¾
3,000 do.	[illegible]	50 do.	s60 113
100 Bank of Commerce	102¼	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	76
2,000 Amer. Gold	131½	50 A. & T. H. R. Prf.	71
130,000 do.	131¾	100 do.	s60 70
81,000 do.	131¾	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	29
75 Canton Co.	27	100 do.	27¾
300 do.	[illegible]	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scr.	106
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	144	200 do.	s30 106¾
50 do.	145	200 do.	107
50 do.	145	200 do.	107½
100 Penn. Coal Co.	130½	300 do.	b10 107¾
200 Cumb. Coal Prf.	31	300 do.	107¾
50 do.	31¾	400 Clev. & Pitt. R.	63
50 Quicks. M. Co.	s30 [illegible]	300 do.	63
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	63¾
50 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	b10 63¾
100 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	63¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	116	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	100
200 Erie Railway	93¾	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
300 Harlem R.	[illegible]	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
100 Erie R. Pref.	b10 101	100 A. & T. H. R.	42
8 Panama R.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
200 Harlem R. Pref.	94¾		

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	101¾	100 Harlem R.	96¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	[illegible]	100 do.	96¾
7,000 Mo. State 6s	71	40 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	77
5,000 do.	70¾	200 do.	77¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64¾	100 do.	77¾
2,500 Am. Gold	131¾	200 do.	s30 77
100 Cumb. Coal Pr.	b30 [illegible]	100 do.	b10 77¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	117	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	105
300 do.	117¾	300 do.	105¾
25 Erie Railway	93	200 do.	105¾
200 do.	92¾	600 Reading R.	102¾
100 do.	s30 [illegible]	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	s30 115¾
100 do.	b10 92¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.	62
100 Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	83¾
100 do.	101¾	100 do.	83¾
100 Hudson R. R.	175	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
100 do.	174¾	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	174¾	100 Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]
100 Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]	100 Alton & Ter. H.	41

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	131¾	500 Harlem R.	96½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	500 Reading R.	102¾
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Erie Railway	92¾	200 do.	77¾
100 Erie R. Prf.	[illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100 Hudson R.	173¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	62¾
100 do.	[illegible]	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b10 92	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b10 [illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	130¾	600 Harlem R.	97
10,000 do.	s3 130¾	1000 do.	97¾
4,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		1000 do.	97¾
Notes	106¾	1200 M. S. & N. I. R.	77¾
5,000 Dela. Certifs.	94¾	1500 do.	77¾
100 Cum. Coal	30¾	200 do.	b30 77
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 117	100 do.	77¾
100 do.	s3 117	100 Ill. Cen. R.	106
100 do.	116¾	200 do.	106
300 Erie R.	93¾	100 Clev. & P. R.	62¾
1100 do.	92¾	200 do.	s10 62¾
200 do.	b3 93¾	100 T. H. & Alt. Pref.	72
100 do.	s10 92¾	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	91
100 Erie R. Prf.	101¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	94

WEDNESDAY, July 8—P. M.

The excitement in the Markets for Gold and Exchange and Stocks is quite equal to yesterday's report. The course of prices on the Stock Exchange is very irregular, and the views of speculators singularly contradictory on the Railway Share list. The sellers for the decline act upon the theory that Stocks must go down with Gold Coin, which is 2 ₩ cent. lower to-day. The buyers for the advance, on the contrary, upon the belief that a prosperous traffic on the Roads, and an easy market for Money, superinduced by good news from our Armies, will not only maintain prices, but stimulate speculation for a further upward movement. The result, to-day, of these conflicting opinions, is a feverish and uncertain market, so far as the speculative Stocks are concerned. There is an advance of 4 ₩ cent. on Hudson, and 2 ₩ cent. on Harlem, and a fall of 1@2 ₩ cent. on nearly all other Roads. The Federal and State Securities are steady.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	133¾	131	Harlem Pref.	96	97
U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106	Mich. Central	107¾	107¾
N. Y. Central	117¾	117¾	Mich. Southern	78	77¾
Erie	94	93¾	Mich. Guarant'd	114¾	114
Erie Preferred	101¾	102	Illinois Central	106¾	106¾
Hudson	169	174	Pittsburgh	64	62
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	94¾	96¾	Rock Island	95	93
Canton	28	27¾	Northwest	30	29¾
Prairie du Chien	54¾	52	Galena	93	92
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94¾	Reading	103¾	103

The sales of the new Loan of 1882 amount to $863,100, of which $478,100 was by subscription direct at the Treasury office and $385,000 through the Loan Agents. The price of Money to the Brokers is 6@7 ₩ cent. and the supply easy. The price of Gold having fallen 2 ₩ cent. since yesterday and 12 ₩ cent. since Monday morning, Exchange is down to 143 ₩ cent. on London, as *against 158 ₩ cent. at the close of last week.*

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants	109	Metropolitan	116
Union	112	Shoe & Leather	107
Tradesmen's	106	St. Nicholas	99
National	108	Commonwealth	98
Commerce	102¾	Atlantic	75
Broadway	160	Manuf. & Merchants	98
American Exchange	106	New-York Exchange	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Al. & T. H. firsts	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	[illegible]	Al. & T. H. 2ds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Al. & T. H. Income	81
N. Y. Cent. [illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie thirds	110	Chi. & N. W. 1st. M.	97
Erie fourths	106¾	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	103	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	[illegible]
Hud. R. firsts '69	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Harlem firsts '69, '72	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91¾
Har. seconds, '68	102	Gal. & Chic. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. 8s '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chi. Extended	113
M. S. New [illegible]	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Chi. Bur. & Q. firsts	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. So. seconds	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	109
N. Ind. R. Gosh. Line '68	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Illinois Central	116	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	[illegible]

The first National Bank of the City of New-York, duly organized under the recent National Banking Law of the United States, will go into operation at No. 2½ Wall-street in a few days, with a capital to begin with of $200,000. The Directors are the Messrs. THOMPSON, of THOMPSON BROTHERS, and Messrs. GEORGE M. SNOW, (of the New-York Tribune,) GEORGE F. BAKER, (late of the Bank Department in Albany,) and CHARLES BLOSSOM. Mr. JAMES GURNSEY, late Cashier of Thompson Brothers, is to be the Cashier of the Bank, and SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, the President.

The net business of the Hudson River Road, for eight months of the current fiscal year, we understand to have been made up to a point. The figures show an extraordinary improvement in the traffic and management of the line. They are about as follows:

Gross traffic eight months, from 1st October, 1862, to 31st May, 1863	$2,577,000
Expenses of operating	1,143,000
Net earnings	$1,434,000
Eight months interest on debt	420,000
Increase on $4,000,000 Stock	$1,114,000
Equivalent to 25 ₩ cent. for the eight months.	
The increased traffic of the 8 months over last season is	$766,858
At an increased expense of only	96,574
Gain on net income	$670,284

The New-York Stock Exchange Board this morning voted a donation of *five thousand dollars* to the United States Sanitary Commission for the relief of the wounded and disabled soldiers of the National Army. The disposition was general among the members of the Exchange to vote double the sum, had the present condition of their treasury authorized it.

We learn that Mr. WILLIAM H. FOGG, of the mercantile firm of FOGG BROTHERS, Burling-slip, has been made President of the Park Bank, and Mr. JAMES L. WORTH, late first Teller, has been made Cashier, in place of Messrs. E. W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, who go out of administration on the 15th inst. The rumor is that Messrs. HOWES and MACY will soon organize a National Banking Association in this City, with a large capital.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,398,278 30, including for Customs, $150,000; Payments, $2,227,229 46; Balance, $24,606,832 14.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

Mr. JNO. HORNER, Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway, will pay the New-York Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company their regular quarterly dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., on and after July 10.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 8, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 126 bbls. Ashes, 14,788 bbls. Flour, 498 bbls. and 470 bags Corn Meal, 98,670 bushels Wheat, 146,140 bushels Corn, 580 bushels Rye, 60,715 bushels Oats, 755 pkgs. Provisions, and 470 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were confined to small lots, including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $8 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 722 bbls., including 716 bbls. Pots and 6 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Middlings range irregularly from 58c.@ 58c. ₩ lb.; but the demand is very limited.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy. Small lots were sold within our former range: Java at 28c.@27c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 31c.@32c.; Rio at 28c.@ 31c.; and St. Domingo at 27½c.@28c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, though prices have been again reduced materially. Sales since our last, 7,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 25@ $5 30, chiefly at $5 40@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 25	@$4 75
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 75	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	5 95	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues depressed; sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $6 10@$6 90 for poor to good superfine; $6 95@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 45@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. *Canadian Flour is declining; sales, 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 50* ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4@$4 85 for Jersey; $4 25 for *Mason's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50@$4 65 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls.*

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet at decidedly lower prices. Sales have been made of only 25,000 bushels, including Amber Western, $1 40@$1 45—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 36¾; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 30@$1 31½; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 12½@$1 25, and Amber State at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is quite brisk, but much cheaper; sales have been reported to-day of 196,000 bushels, at 69½c.@67½c. for shipping mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for unsound; 73c.@76c. for White, and 67c.@70c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal at 95c.@$1 05, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand, including Canada at 71c.@74c.; Western at 73c.@ 75c.; State at 76c.@77c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request to-day, at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 lb.

HOPS—Rule very quiet and heavy at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to-day were 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 40c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $10 50 @$11 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 5½c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon rules very quiet, at 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at uniform prices; sales 200 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter rules dull and heavy, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 9c.@12c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day did not exceed 340 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12¼c.@13¼c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., at 45¼c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 90,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel. For London: 800 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Glasgow: 50 tcs. Lard, at 35s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 263 tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix, $1; a British schooner, 800 bbls., to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,300, half in gold; one, 119 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,650, half gold; a British brig, 98 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600, half gold; one, 191 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; and a ship, 1,109 tons, from Calais to Australia, Deals, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton
Shannon	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 11	Quebec	Liverpool
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool
Etna	July 25	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	June 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Kangaroo	June 24	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	July 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	July 21	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe via Quebec, by the *North American*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Thursday at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
GREAT CLOSING
OUT SALE.
$45,000 WORTH OF LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STRAW GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
STORE CLOSED
UNTIL THURSDAY, JULY 9,
IN ORDER TO MARK DOWN
THE PRICES.
ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH.
CLOSING OUT RIBBONS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c. yard.
CLOSING OUT RIBBONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard.
FLOWERS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. spray.
SILK ILLUSIONS, 8c., 9c. yard.
FRENCH CRAPES, 12½c. yard.
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
STRAW BONNETS, 5c. to $3.
CLOSING SPLIT STRAWS, 13c. to $1 50.
CLOSING NEAPOLITANS, 25c. to $1 25.
CLOSING STRAW BONNETS, 15c. to 50c.
CLOSING BLOOMERS and SHAKERS, 12c. to 25c.
CLOSING FINE BLOOMERS, 31c. to 75c.
LESS THAN OLD PRICES.
CLOSING PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
LACE SHAWLS.
50 cents on the dollar.
CLOSING ALL SILK LACE SHAWLS, $1 25 to $2.
CLOSING ALL SILK LACE SHAWLS, $3 25 to $5.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
CLOSING SILK LACE MANTILLAS, $1 75 to $3.
CLOSING SILK LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50 to $8.
CLEARING SALE COMMENCES
THURSDAY, 10 A. M.
CLOSING LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c. to 18c.
CLOSING GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. to 25c.
CLOSING MISSES' and BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS 4c., 5c., 6c.
10,000 EXTRA FINE HANDKERCHIEFS,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
FEARFUL SACRIFICE IN THE
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
THOUSANDS OF COLLARS, 3c. to $1 50.
THOUSANDS OF BANDS, 3c. to 75c.
HUNDREDS OF SETS, 20c. to $1 50.
THOUSANDS OF VEILS, 6c. to $1.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF
BLOND LACES, LINEN EDGINGS, 1c. per yard.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
5,000 PAIRS LACE MITTS, 3c. per pair, up.
10,000 PAIRS GLOVES, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
IMMENSE STOCK OF HOSIERY.
CLOSING OUT HOSIERY, at 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
CLOSING OUT HOSIERY, at 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
CLOSING OUT HOSIERY, at 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c.
CLOSING OUT FINE LISLE HOSE, 20c.
15,000 FANS CLOSING OUT, 3c., 4c., 5c. to $1.
ENTIRE STOCK CLOSING OUT.
SPOOL COTTON CLOSING OUT, 6c., 10c. per dozen.
EXCELLENT 200 YARD COTTON, 3c. spool.
BEST 200 YARD, WARRANTED equal to Coats' or Clark's, 4c.
CLOSING OUT LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 3c.
CLOSING BEST CROCHET COTTON, 3c. spool.
CLOSING BEST DARNING, ON SPOOLS, 1c.
FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 1c.
SWAN BIRD HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. card.
CLOSING LOT OF PINS, 1c. paper.
BEST ALPACA BRAIDS, 15c. dozen.
CLOSING OUT SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
SEWING SILKS, TWO SKEINS FOR 1c.
SEWING SILK ON SPOOLS, 3c. spool.
CLOSING LINEN AND TWILLED TAPES, 1c., 2c.
WITH QUANTITIES OF EVERY KIND OF GOODS,
ALL TO BE SOLD OFF.
STORE REOPENS, THURSDAY, 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
NOS. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.
6 FOR 15
DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wauregan Muslin which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin.
SIX FOR $12, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE. CLOSING OUT SALE.
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH
AT ANY SACRIFICE!
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 23 BOWERY.
W. E. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.
All kinds Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

BARGAINS THIS DAY.—BONNETS AND HATS—millions of bonnets and hats for ladies and children, at reduced prices. FEATHERS and FLOWERS. E. BINNS, Millinery, cheapest and largest in the world. No. 561 Broadway, sel. Traveling hats, bridal bonnets.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL,
NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Is open for families and the public generally.
A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Enlarged and improved, is now open; beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c.; abundance of fruit, vegetables, milk, butter and ice. For terms, address B. DERRICK, Manager, or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 54 Pine-st. Tickets to the house by Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—is most beautifully situated on the shore of the Sound, and one hour distant by the New-Haven Railroad. The water view is splendid. Bathing beach at the foot of the lawn. The hotel is kept first class, and is, for families especially, a most delightful resort. A. PARKER, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 32 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT two-story and basement cottage-house, with four very desirable lots, laid out in garden; situation very healthy and pleasant, on 130th-st., good view of North River. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES CONDIE, cor. 83d-st. and 9th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. Size 16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY DWELLING, NEAR Madison-square. We have orders for City, suburban and farm property, which we can make available to parties desiring to place property in the market.
JOHNS & BRO., Real Estate Brokers,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
E. A. WITTHAUS'
YARN WAREHOUSE,
From No. 51 Worth-st.,
To
No. 560 Pearl-st.,
Near Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Bonnet Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to HATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.
F. G. ARNOLD, No. 647 Broadway, New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, situated on the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 60 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden; a good vegetable garden, well stocked with all kinds of small fruit, viz: strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, and of all of the best varieties, and in abundance; two good apple-orchards, in good bearing; peach and plum trees in good bearing; over 1,000 of the most choice kinds of French pear trees, dwarfs and standards, most of them in good bearing; two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house, under glass, 42 by 120 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz: figs, peaches, pears, apricots, and also small fruits, all in fine bearing, and all the glass-houses built on the most improved plans; dwelling-house of brick, 44 by 46, with extension 30 by 18, with 18-inch walls, and hollow, with basement under the entire house, and 23 rooms above; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable, 25 by 60, two wings 12 by 20; barn 60 by 100, sheds 32 by 48, henery 20 by 30; farm-house, &c.; all the outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson River not surpassed at any other place. The above place can be purchased low, as the owner wishes to sell it. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A delightful place at Eastchester, on the Eastchester Creek, fifteen miles from the City by N. H. railroad; about 21 acres land under a high state of cultivation, with double house, containing ten rooms and kitchen, piazza, double French windows, barn, carriage house &c., complete shade and fruit in abundance; fish, oysters and clams taken at the door. Price $16,000.
S. DINGEE, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 11 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 278 Water st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 39 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A double cottage, suitable for a small family, furnished with every convenience for housekeeping, to let for two months or longer, at $75 per month; situated at Elizabeth, N. J., immediately adjoining the creek; beautifully shaded, with use of pleasure boat. Address G. W., Box No. 747 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale. Inquire of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A first-class furnished country residence, within an hour of New-York; North River preferred. Any person having such a place will find a responsible and careful tenant. Address H, Box No. 1,760, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, UNTIL SEPT. 30, a neat little cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from Ferry landing. Apply to JAMES WARING, No. 62 Beaver-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—Well worthy the attention of capitalists.—Forty thousand acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegheny Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Company's purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 26x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 304 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CHOICE PLOT OF LAND, beautiful river front, affording unsurpassed building sites on the Hudson, 20 or 50 acres, (10 timber,) balance cultivated, fruit, &c.; New-York State, 22 miles from City; Northern New-Jersey Railroad.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house on Dean-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn. Has gas, water, marble mantels, &c. Possession immediately. Price, $2,600. Terms easy. D. BRAINERD, No. 1 Montague-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

EXCELLENT 90-ACRE FARM.—IMPROVEments first-class. House contains 15 rooms, out-buildings complete, finely fruited, shaded, and watered by a pretty brook, beautifully situated near village and depot, 1¾ hours from City. For sale low. Also, fine 33-acre farm, and good improvements. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 158 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—110 ACRES, IN GREENwich, Conn. (fine old homestead of Calvin Mead), to close an estate. For particulars inquire of RUFUS MEAD, Executor, No. 110 Fulton-st., New-York.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY—three miles south of Poughkeepsie—containing 100 acres, with a good river site. Apply to D. C. VAIL, Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of two grown persons, child 4 years old, servant and baby, within one hour's ride of the City by railroad; in a farm-house; good substantial board; pleasantly located, with shade trees &c., and but few boarders. Price not over $18 per week for party. Address G. N. H., No. 325 Broadway, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires board for his little son, six years of age, with a private family, in a healthy location convenient to the City, where he can have plenty of milk and fruit, and be under correct influences. Address, stating terms and other particulars, D. S., Box No. 134 Times Office.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT AND healthy location among the Highlands of the Hudson, accessible by steamboat or railroad. Two or three families can be accommodated on moderate terms. Apply by mail, to P. MEKEEL, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, located in Plattekill, Ulster County, a few miles from Newburgh and Milton. For reference, &c., address Dr. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway, or to ALFRED BRADY, No. 131 Thompson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A FINE location among the hills of Connecticut, two hours' ride from New-York, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address S. B. C., Box No. 163 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO BOARDERS will be taken in a private family, near Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn; young gentlemen preferred. House with all the modern improvements. Address E. A. V., Box No. 176 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a parlor and bedroom, with a family without young children, in the upper part of the City, between West 30th and 40th sts., and near to 5th or 6th avs. None need apply where late dinners are served. Address, postpaid, Box No. 3,690 Post-office, New-York, stating location and terms.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

TO LET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and lady, at No. 100 West 13th-st. Terms moderate.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 500 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, a Thousand Milliners—Sketches in India.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Telegrams from Harrisburgh give reports that the main body of Lee's army was yesterday between South Mountain and Hagerstown, and it was thought that Lee would select some place between Hagerstown and the Potomac at which to give Gen. Meade battle, as there was apparently no hope of his being able to cross the Potomac with his army without the certainty of an attack. The rise in the Potomac amounts to a freshet, which is likely to continue for at least a week, and even if the rebels had pontoons, it is a question whether they could make them available. Meantime our troops are concentrating from all points against the rebel army, and there is reason to believe that the case of Lee is desperate, if not entirely hopeless. There is no confirmation of the report by way of Harrisburgh, published yesterday, that a battle had already commenced near Williamsport. It probably grew out of the operations of our cavalry, who are continually harassing the enemy, picking up prisoners, and destroying the rebel transportation. The enemy's wounded are abandoned all along the route of their retreat.

Our telegrams from Frederick, to 12 o'clock yesterday, confirm the supposition that Lee's main force was between Hagerstown and Williamsport. On Tuesday our cavalry completely enveloped the enemy, and harassed him on front, flanks and rear. It was ascertained yesterday that Lee had thrown out a corps of infantry toward Boonsboro, forming a line from Funkstown on the left, to Falling Waters on the right—thus commanding the Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh, and the Boonsboro and Williamsport turnpikes. This looks like a determination on the part of Lee to risk another battle.

Our correspondent with Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, writing from South Mountain, Md., states that, on the 4th inst., that command captured the whole of Gen. Ewell's wagon train, extending four miles, and strongly guarded by infantry and cavalry. Between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners were also captured, including about 200 officers, and some 1,000 horses and mules.

Brig.-Gen. Jones, a rebel cavalry officer, and nearly a thousand other rebel prisoners arrived in Baltimore yesterday, having been captured by our cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick. The entire number of prisoners captured is not yet known, but it must be somewhere in the vicinity of fifteen thousand.

From the returns made up to Tuesday by the burial parties on the field of Gettysburgh, it is judged that the total number of rebels killed on Thursday and Friday cannot fall short of 3,500. Those killed on Wednesday were buried by their friends, and this additional cannot at present be ascertained. Our total losses in the three days—killed, wounded and missing—will approximate 17,000, according to semi-official count. The total losses of the rebels will reach a figure much above this.

Capt. Ryerson, of the Thirteenth New-Jersey regiment, who reached his home at Newark yesterday morning, says that before he left his regiment Gen. Meade made an address to the army, in which he states that the rebel loss was *thirty-five thousand*. Gen. Meade has captured in all sixty pieces of artillery.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday evening says that every available man is going to the front to reinforce Gen. Meade, and aid him in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army. On Monday a number of the regiments stationed in that vicinity broke camp, and left for the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Grant, in his official report to the War Department, dated 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, states that the rebels surrendered on that morning, and that the troops were paroled as prisoners of war. Gen. Grant also gives details of his proposed movements, which cannot at present be made public. His first move, however, will undoubtedly be for Port Hudson, unless Gen. Banks shall have, in the meantime, finished the work so efficiently begun by him.

Some details of the surrender of Vicksburgh, which have reached us, place the number of prisoners secured at 18,000, of which about 12,500 are effective fighting men. The immediate cause of the surrender was the exhaustion of supplies and the failure of Joe Johnston to relieve the garrison.

Gov. Seymour received the following dispatch on Tuesday:

Washington, July 7, 1863.

Governor of New-York:

Vicksburgh surrendered to the United States forces on the 4th of July, and Gen. Grant is now in possession. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

There was a rumor in Memphis, on July 3, that Gen. Banks had been defeated at Port Hudson by Gen. Johnston, and that he was severely wounded and a prisoner at Columbus, Miss. As Richmond papers of July 4 make no allusion to such an event, it is plain that the report was altogether unfounded.

We announced in our edition yesterday that a heavy force of rebels, under Holmes and Price, made an attack upon Gen. Prentiss' force, at Helena, on the 4th inst., and were disastrously repulsed. Gen. Hurlbut, in his official report, states that the rebels probably numbered 9,000. The attack lasted from daylight until 3 o'clock P. M., when the rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving 1,200 prisoners in our hands, and with a loss of from five to six hundred killed and wounded, while our loss was but sixty.

It is understood that 300,000 troops are to be called for immediately under the Enrollment act.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York Seventh Regiment was at Frederick, Md., on Tuesday last.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board on the 1st inst., directing the President not to sign warrants for teachers' salaries until the Trustees of the Ninth Ward restored Miss McGean, whom they dismissed from School No. 16, on account of insubordination, was rescinded.

The officers of the Belt Railroad announced to the Mayor yesterday, that the cars on their route, on the north side of the town, are running. Licenses have been taken out.

The Toronto *Globe* states that in all the neighboring lake counties the insects are making great ravages among the wheat. The crop on the ground appears to be so large that it is probable the average yield will still be satisfactory; but the sample will be greatly injured.

A train on the Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad, consisting of a locomotive, tender, baggage and passenger car, fell through the bridge over the Canaseraga Creek on Tuesday. Mr. Richard P. Fitzhugh, a well-known citizen of Mount Morris, was killed, and several other passengers, of whom there were fortunately few on the train, were injured more or less seriously.

The body of Col. Bryan, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York Volunteers, arrived yesterday, and was taken in charge by the Committee on National Affairs.

The editor of the Baltimore *American* says he has heard from a respectable eye witness, that Gen. Hooker, in his parting address to his officers here, said "that the Army of the Potomac fought with the rebels two hours out of the twenty-four, and with the Government at Washington the other twenty-two."

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, William Hicks pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and James Keefe to larceny from the person. They were both remanded for sentence. Richard Mead and Frederick Lalor pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the House of Refuge. No cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to this morning.

The price of Gold further declined 1 ⅌ cent. yesterday; making the fall since Monday morning full 12 ⅌ cent. Exchange is down to 143 ⅌ cent. Money easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Stocks very unsettled; the Railways generally lower than on Tuesday. The sales of Government 6 ⅌ cents. of 1882 amounted to $863,100.

General business was quite spiritless yesterday. Breadstuffs were decidedly lower, yet of Corn only were the sales large. Cotton, neglected. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Fruit, Seeds, and Naval Stores were inactive. Pork, Hay and Salt were in fair request. Other articles were very quiet. There were 642 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Intervention Again.

The *Tribune* renews its advocacy of Foreign Intervention in our affairs. It sees no reason why we should not accept the good offices of France, if Napoleon sees fit to tender them, and welcome his aid in restoring peace with the rebels. It counsels great circumspection as to the terms of such a negotiation, and holds out the idea that Foreign Powers ought to urge the rebels to lay down their arms. If they choose to give such advice, of course we can have no objection. But this does not need our assent. Louis Napoleon, if he sees fit, can advise the rebels to stop the war at any moment he may choose. He is said to be in constant and close communication with the rebel emissaries in Europe, and cannot lack opportunities to make his wishes known to the rebel Government. He does not need *our* consent for any such proceeding as this.

But this is not the object of the intervention which he proposes. He does not intend to give any such advice. He does not intend to aid in the restoration of the Union. On the contrary, he has made up his mind that the destruction of the Union will be for the benefit of France; and he proposes to end the war in the interest of the Southern Confederacy. He has conquered Mexico, and he does not intend that the United States shall again become powerful enough to deprive him of that possession. We may talk as we like of the good will of foreign Powers—their sympathy with us—their hatred of Slavery and their desire to see the Union restored; the whole thing is moonshine. There is not a Government in Europe that would not rejoice to see our Union destroyed. Nations are essentially and necessarily selfish; they never rejoice in each others' prosperity, and still less can those Governments, resting on privilege as their foundation, regard with anything but dread and hatred the growing power of a Republic based on human rights. They care nothing for Slavery, they care nothing for the rights of established governments. They see in us a gigantic rival, threatening their supremacy, dividing their commerce, menacing the stability of their thrones by the constant stimulus it affords to the hopes and aspirations of the millions of their people. They would one and all rejoice at our overthrow; and anything which they can do to accomplish this object, without subjecting themselves to the penalties of direct interference, they will most certainly undertake. We may just as well look this matter squarely in the face and prepare to meet it, as to delude ourselves from month to month with false expectations of foreign sympathy and foreign aid.

What conceivable good result, does the *Tribune* imagine, could possibly follow an acceptance on our part of Foreign Intervention? Is France to prescribe terms to which both parties must assent? Are we to start with the concession of Southern independence, or is the South to return to the Union, with or without fresh guarantees for their real or their fancied rights? In either case we see no necessity for the intervention of any foreign Power. If the South wishes to surrender, she does not need the aid of France. If we propose to concede Southern independence, we can do it without foreign assistance. There is no possible good to be accomplished by foreign intervention in any form, or under any possible pretext; while there is no end to the embarrassments and complications that might follow our assent to the interference of France, or England, or Spain, or all combined. Unquestionably they have an interest in the speedy cessation of the war; but that interest does not compare for a moment with our interest in the restoration of the Union, and the permanent maintenance of the integrity and supremacy of our Republican Government.

If the rebels are ready to propose terms of peace, let us hear them. We can now afford to treat them with courtesy, and even with as much of magnanimity as may consist with justice and the permanent welfare of the country. Indeed, if our arms shall be crowned with the signal victories which seem to be hovering over our banner, we can very well afford to open the door for such negotiations *as the rebels may be prepared to offer*. We would have no needless obstacles placed in the way of peace, provided the rebels are prepared for such a peace as is alone consistent with the integrity of the Union, and the permanent and unquestioned supremacy of the Constitution. But let this be a matter wholly and exclusively between them and us. Let us have no intermeddling of foreign Powers with the adjustment of our affairs. We do not wish to be indebted to any other nation for the preservation of our Union, and we cannot surrender it upon the combined demand of all the nations on the face of the earth.

The Moral Results of the Late Triumphs.

What a prodigious purification of the atmosphere within one brief week! How much easier every loyal man breathes! How much quicker every factionist hears! How much clearer every traitor sees! Last week the air was thick with forebodings, repinings, mutterings, revilings, cursings, threatenings—every thing north of Mason and Dixon's seemed to be turning into "a foul and pestilent congregation of vapors." The weak sank despairing, and even the stoutest felt burdened. It was the baleful, lurid gloom before the Midsummer storm. All this now has passed. We are having the serenest time that has been known since the war began. There is a general sense of relief, which every malignant, much as it irks him, can't help heeding. There is no longer a possibility of keeping up the old deceptions. The passions, and prejudices, and fears, and sordid motives, which but just now were so easily stirred into the wildest play are now beyond the reach of even the craftiest demagogue. A genuine public spirit, like some fresh breeze, now rules the hour.

It was only about one short month ago that the great Democratic Peace Convention in this City, under the auspices of Fernando Wood, issued an address to the people declaring, among other presumptuous things, that "the war was the curse of the age in which we live"—that "the hand of God is uplifted against us"—and that "the war cannot succeed; we have been beaten; we cannot conquer the South." The Cooper Institute was crowded inside and outside with men who greeted with acclamations these sentiments, as expressed in resolutions and enforced in harangues from six different platforms. To-day Fernando Wood himself—and in saying this we say everything, for there is not a more brazen piece of humanity in this City than he—would not dare to repeat the first syllable of that talk. Foolhardy as he is, he would never venture, in the light of this day, to affront the Almighty with the imputation that He has deserted the cause of Truth and Justice; or to abase the people by publishing to the world, in their name, the craven acknowledgment that "we have been beaten." And the wretched herd that then surrounded him, impatient to cast off, with him, every lingering trace of American manhood, would to-day sooner cast themselves into the sea, than again return to that scene of degradation. The events of the last few days have wrought a most marvelous change in their spirit—or at least in their outward demeanor. They are beginning to understand how thoroughly despicable they made themselves; and are now willing to practice some little self-restraint for the sake of public decency.

Again, it was but just now when the peculiar admirers of Gen. McClellan were maintaining their incessant clamor that the salvation of the country depended on his restoration to the chief command. They racked the English language for epithets expressive of his transcendent merits as a warrior. Of this "skimble-skamble stuff" it seemed there would be no end. Had it spent itself simply on Gen. McClellan himself, it might have been borne complacently enough. Great allowance must be made for a party in such a desperate strait for an available leader. And besides, there was not the slightest danger that a majority of the American people, in the face of last year's history, could be brought to believe that this most backward and most timid of all living Generals, was the fit man to intrust the fortunes of the Republic to in the day when there was a chance for its overwhelming triumph, and a complete deliverance from its enemies. The annoying part of this obtrusion of what were called the claims of Gen. McClellan, was the persistent averment that the Army of the Potomac would never fight with heart under any other leader. There was no scruple to put this indignity upon that glorious body of soldiers, because, forsooth, it was imagined that something might be made from it for the interest of the dismissed General. Whether the majority of these soldiers, at any time since the disastrous Chickahominy campaign, have preferred Gen. McClellan as their leader, we cannot say. But this one thing we know: it was a most atrocious libel to assert, as the political adherents of that General did, that the spirit and courage of the Army of the Potomac depended upon his presence and lead. That army is made up of no such weaklings. They require to be braced up by no man. They get their inspiration from no leader, but from the cause; and all that they have ever asked was an opportunity to meet its enemies on a fair field, and to be allowed to fight out and follow up their own victories. The boundless impudence of this pretence, that the Army of the Potomac could not and would not fight under any other chief than Gen. McClellan, was long ago denounced, as it deserved to be, in these columns. It was still persisted in, but has now got its quietus forever in the battle of Gettysburgh. No battle, since human war began, ever tested the heart of an army more severely, or with a more triumphant result. It is conceded on all hands that never did the Army of the Potomac do such splendid fighting as under the untried and almost unknown General, appointed but a day or two previous. McClellan, in his palmiest day, never beheld such valor or endurance; it may be doubted, in fact, whether he *ever conceived it possible*. Were not the memory of it so fresh, it could scarcely be credited that there were knaves audacious enough to assert, and dupes silly enough to believe, that the Army of the Potomac depended on George B. McClellan for its fighting animus. The imposture had no small run, but it has now had its day.

The late events will have quite as potent an effect in purging the understandings of the Southern rebels as of the Northern malcontents. Doubtless some of the more discerning of the Secessionists have for some time suspected that their enterprise was bound to end in failure. But the rebel mind generally has entertained no such idea. There has been an almost universal assumption that the independence of the Confederacy was sure of being established, sooner or later. It will now be no longer possible to rest in any such delusion. There is no resisting the premonitions of such stern facts. There will soon be a remarkable change in the rebel mood. What complexion it may take, or to what action it may prompt, we cannot yet venture to conjecture. But that new aspects and new results of great significance are at hand, no one can doubt. The time has passed for any further efforts of charlatanry of any sort, Northern or Southern, to rule the public mind, or shape the situation. Events alone are sovereign now.

The Armies East and West.

We have later news this morning, both from Vicksburgh and from Maryland. There is no doubt now of the surrender of the great rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River. The garrison capitulated on the Fourth of July, after a consultation between Gens. Grant and Pemberton, and the arrangement of terms on the 3d. Grant told the rebel officer that the only terms which he could entertain were those of *unconditional surrender*—thus confirming his title gained at Fort Donelson, of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. But, in consideration of the bravery the garrison had displayed, Gen. Grant paroled the soldiers in Vicksburgh, and furnished them rations to carry them beyond our lines. The number of prisoners is 18,000, of whom two-thirds are in fighting condition. The immediate cause of surrender was exhaustion of supplies and of ammunition, and it is said that all we have heard concerning the suffering of the rebels in Vicksburgh has been but half the truth.

The information from Lee's army places his main force on the rapid passage from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and indicates that our cavalry have enveloped him, and harass him on front, flanks and rear. He is struggling to cross the Potomac, but in case that fails, he is preparing for resistance near the old Antietam battle-ground. Gen. Meade is maneuvering his forces, largely reinforced, so that he may be able at the proper moment to strike the final blow.

Rebel Prisoners.

Our military correspondent at Frederick cautions the public against estimating too highly the results of the late battle, and then says that the number of prisoners captured is *twelve thousand*. To these may be added two thousand captured by our cavalry at South Mountain, and mentioned by another of our correspondents. This makes altogether 14,000 prisoners from the battle of last week.

We have two dispatches from Vicksburgh—one of which says that the number of prisoners taken there is 18,000, of which 12,000 are now in fighting condition, and the estimate in the other dispatch is not far wide of this.

At the fight at Helena, Ark., on the 4th of July, our forces took 1,200 rebel prisoners; and, from dispatches, we judge that Rosecrans last week took at least a couple of thousand in Southern Tennessee.

This makes altogether over *thirty-six thousand* rebel prisoners which we took in the first four or five days of the month of July.

We suspect that to these, within a few days, will be added the garrison at Port Hudson. Altogether, last week was one to be long remembered by the rebels and by us.

Effect of Our Victories Abroad.

It is impossible for us, in the rejoicing over the two terrible blows which the rebellion has just received, not to think of the effect which they will produce abroad. It will be all the more noticeable because just now the talk of intervention is actively renewed. The rebel envoys are active, their sympathizers are bold, the Court declines to convict the *Alexandra*, the correspondents talk about the intervention purpose of Louis Napoleon, and dilate upon his interview with Slidell, while Mason boldly announces the programme of the rebels. Right into the midst of all this scheming and apparent success of the rebel emissaries will come the news of the defeat of Lee and the fall of Vicksburgh like a thunderbolt cleaving the ground beneath their feet.

It is remarkable to see how often during the progress of the struggle the scenes have been changed in this same way. Just as certainly as the talk of intervention grew loud, just so sure was something or other to rise and check it all. If events here took what our enemies thought was a favorable turn, before they could build anything substantial upon it, a change would sweep it all away. If Pope was discomfited at the second Bull Run, Lee was beaten at Antietam. If the vociferations of the Peace men among us led the London *Times* to hope that they would be enabled "to bring the Federal authorities to their senses," then half a dozen State elections must show that the country was for war to the last, and the rebels must kick the Peace men so foully as to disgrace them before the eyes of the world. And now, again, when the recent disgraceful Peace demonstration in this City, and Fernando Wood's visit to Washington upon the heels of it, were encouraging our foreign foes more than anything that had happened, there must come the invasion of Pennsylvania, with its threats, on the part of the rebels, to fire the coal fields, and paralyze Northern industry *at a blow, and its discreditable displays*, on the part of the Copperheads, of lack of patriotism, disgusting even to the rebels. And that this should be followed by so speedy a rout of Lee by Gen. Meade, and the capture of Vicksburgh by Gen. Grant, whose position the *Times* considered as "growing every day more critical;" really it will be hard for them to bear, and we shall not be surprised if the news shall be followed by some unseemly displays on the part of our enemies across the water.

It will be likely to check any new offer of intervention, unless, indeed, it shall have been made before the news arrives.

Rights of Patentees—A Singular Case.

We publish in our legal columns this morning a decision by Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, which presents one of the most curious legal imbroglios that has occurred in our Courts. It arises under the Patent laws, which have been so fruitful in great litigations, and is one of the phases of the sewing-machine controversy. A brief statement of the matter will not be uninteresting. The contest is between the owners of the Singer, the Grover & Baker, and the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines, on one side, and one J. G. Wilson, who is the assignee of an old patent issued to Akins & Felthousen, on the other. This patent has been before the Courts frequently, in sewing-machine controversies, and Judge Nelson himself, in 1860, decided that as between their patent and that issued to A. B. Wilson, on which the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson companies rest their claim, the invention of A. B. Wilson was prior. The assignee of Akins & Felthousen, however, did not rest satisfied with that decision. He applied to the Commissioner of Patents for a reissue to him of the Akins & Felthousen patent. The owner of the Singer patent thereupon claimed that there was an interference between this patent and his own. The parties had a hearing before the Commissioner, who decided in favor of Singer, and refused to issue the patent applied for. J. G. Wilson still was not satisfied with this decision against him, but appealed to Judge Dunlop, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Washington, and the Judge, after hearing the parties, reversed the decision of the Commissioner, and ordered the reissued patent to be made out to J. G. Wilson. The owners of the A. B. Wilson patent thereupon stepped in, declaring that this proposed reissue at any rate interfered with theirs. These parties were heard before the Commissioner, who again decided against J. G. Wilson, and declined to make the reissue for which he applied. Another appeal was taken by J. G. Wilson to Judge Dunlop from this decision. The Judge decided—and this is a curious point in the case—not that the Commissioner was wrong in his decision on the merits between these parties; not that there was no interference between these two patents, but that on the former hearing in the controversy between J. G. Wilson and Singer, he had ordered the patent to be reissued to J. G. Wilson, and that that order must be obeyed, whether there was any interference between it and any other patent or not; deciding, in fact, that there could be but one hearing in reference to the interference of a patent with any and all others. He thereupon again directed the Commissioner to make out the reissue to J. G. Wilson, and this order the Commissioner obeyed.

The owners of the A. B. Wilson patent were as little satisfied with this aspect of the case, as J. G. Wilson was with the previous one. They accordingly filed a bill in this Circuit to set aside the patent which had been issued to J. G. Wilson on the order of Judge Dunlop, and moved for an injunction. Judge Nelson now grants the injunction, holding that Judge Dunlop's order was a nullity, and that the patent issued to J. G. Wilson in pursuance of it was without authority, and hence null and void.

We presume that the case will now be carried to the Supreme Court, which will be called upon to decide whether the order of Judge Dunlop or that of Judge Nelson is of the better right.

It will be seen that if Judge Nelson's view is sustained, an applicant for a patent who has fought through an interference and got the order of the Judge directing his patent to issue, will not be at all sure that another Richmond may not rise in his field to lead him through the same round again. And on the other hand, if the Supreme Court shall think that Judge Dunlop was right, a party has only to get up an interference between his patent and one clearly subsequent to his, and when that is decided in his favor, use it as a perfect shield against one which is as clearly prior to his own. It remains to be seen to which of these two dangers the associated wisdom of the Supreme Court will expose patentees.

Jeff. Davis' View of Vicksburgh.

Jeff. Davis made a pilgrimage to the State of Mississippi last December, inspected the defences of Vicksburgh, and pronounced them good; and the day after Christmas delivered a congratulatory speech before the Mississippi Legislature in the capitol, at Jackson. In that speech, adverting to the movements of the Union armies, he said:

"*Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are the real points of attack.* Every effort will be made to capture these places, with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi, of cutting off our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and of severing the western from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. *Let then, all who have at heart the safety of the country, go without delay to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson;* let them go for such length of time as they can spare—for thirty, or sixty, or for ninety days. Let them assist in preserving the Mississippi River, that great artery of the country, and *thus contribute, more than in any other way, to the perpetuation of the Confederacy* and the success of the cause."

Jeff. Davis was right. He had a just appreciation of the value of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson to the "perpetuation of the Confederacy." His opinion was shared by Unionists. It was and is held by sound strategists here and in Europe. In losing the Mississippi River, therefore, the rebellion receives *its fatal blow by the confession of its chief* and by the admission of the world.

Draft in Rhode Island.

Providence, Tuesday, July 7.

The Provost-Marshal of the Eastern District began the drafting to-day. The names in four Wards were drawn. The announcement of the names of the drafted was received with great good humor. The drawing continues to-morrow. It also begins to-morrow in the Western District.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Three Hundred Thousand Troops to be Called For Under the Enrollment Act.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

His Proposed Conference With the President.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 8.

A NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

It is understood that the call for troops under the Enrollment act will be made immediately. Several districts and one or two of the Eastern States have already had their quotas assigned them, and the first call will be for three hundred thousand. What "olive branches" get "waved" will be waved from the points of the Federal bayonets.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The facts of the attempted conference with the President by Alex. H. Stephens are these: On Sunday the 5th inst., the Secretary of War received a dispatch from Col. Ludlow, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, attached to the staff of Major-Gen. Dix, commander of the Department of Virginia, to the effect that Alex. H. Stephens, Military Commissioner for the Confederate States, had presented himself in a Confederate steamer, under a flag of truce, and stated to Col. Ludlow that he was the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States of America, and that he desired to proceed in the same Confederate steamer to Washington and deliver the said communication, attended only by Robt. Ould, as Secretary, for the purpose of conferring upon the subjects of the aforesaid communication, and the officers and crew of the steamer.

The Secretary of the Navy, on the same day, received a similar dispatch from Acting Rear Admiral Lee, commanding the squadron in Hampton Roads.

On Monday, the Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, respectively answered to Col. Ludlow and Rear Admiral Lee, that the request of Alex. H. Stephens is inadmissible. The Customary Agents and Channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

GENS. GRANT AND MEADE PROMOTED.

Gens. Grant and Meade were to-day promoted respectively Major and Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

REBEL FLAGS.

Col. Schriver, Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac, arrived to-night with his arms full of rebel flags captured at Gettysburgh. They were presented to the President.

THE BELGER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Belger Court-martial has adjourned till Monday, to enable the accused to prepare his defence. The summing up of the Judge Advocate is expected on that day. The prosecution abandoned the charge of fraud in chartering vessels at excessive prices, the entire responsibility having been assumed by Mr. Tucker.

THE COAST OF MAINE.

The result of the conference of Senators Hamlin, Fessenden, Morrill and Wilson with the Government, is that five vessels of war are ordered to protect the Eastern coast from Nantucket to Calais. One of them will watch the safety of the fishing craft.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported this morning:

Franklin Roberts, 95th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Wynn, 175th Pennsylvania.
Michael Haley, 1st Massachusetts.
John Barnes, Co. K, 1st U. S. cavalry.

Death of Archbishop Kenrick.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 8.

Archbishop Kenrick died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city, aged 66.

[Francis Patrick Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, whose death is announced above, was a native of Dublin, was educated at Rome, came to the United States in 1821, and settled in Kentucky, where in 1830 he was consecrated as coadjutor of the Bishop of Philadelphia, whom he succeeded in 1842. It was during his episcopate in Philadelphia that the anti-Catholic riots occurred, and his efforts to preserve the peace were untiring.

In 1851 he was transferred to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore. In 1859 the Pope conferred upon him the "Primacy of Honor," giving him precedence over all other Roman Catholic prelates in this country. He was regarded as one of the most learned theologians of his creed in America, and was the author of a large number of works which are used as text-books in numerous seminaries.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion Archbishop Kenrick has been a steadfast upholder of the Government, and his precepts and example have done much to restore Baltimore and the State of Maryland to loyalty.]

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 8.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $800,000 five-twenties on July 7, and to-day $1,000,000. Bonds are being delivered to June 19. The recent victories in Pennsylvania, and the fall of Vicksburgh, have temporarily drawn the public mind from the investment of money, but in a few days the sales of five-twenties will be reported in more astonishing figures than ever. The continuing of Mr. Cooke's agency in all parts of the country by the Secretary of the Treasury, is viewed with great satisfaction, especially in the West, as subscribers in remote districts have the advantage of using the ordinary means of remitting funds East by bankers' drafts or bank notes, as may be most convenient.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

Boston, Wednesday, July 8.

The New-Hampshire Legislature to-day adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Adjutant-General be authorized and requested to fire a salute of one hundred guns in commemoration of the glorious victory won by our gallant soldiers over the rebel forces recently invading our own free soil, and of the fall of the rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River.

Personal.

Gen. McDowell, having closed the Court of Inquiry with which he has been engaged for some months past, is now in this City with his family.

Gen. Franklin is at the Brevoort House awaiting a steamer to New-Orleans, whither he was ordered by the Secretary of War on making application for active service at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Sprague is spending a few days in the City, staying at the Brevoort House.

Maj. Geo. Cass, who was wounded in the recent attack on Port Hudson, is rapidly recovering, and is on his way North.

Commodore Inman is at Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs, where rooms have also been engaged for the families of Commodore Farragut and Gen. Pleasanton.

The Late Brig.-Gen. Zook.

The remains of the late Brig.-Gen. Zook, who fell in the battle of Gettysburgh, will probably arrive in this City on Friday, and remain in state until Monday, when they will be transferred to Greenwood, where they will be interred. It is expected that the Common Council will give the remains of the gallant dead a military funeral.

JULY 1863

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

Complete Confirmation of the Glorious News.

The Garrison Paroled as Prisoners of War.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Cause, Exhaustion of Supplies, and the Failure of Joe Johnston to Relieve the Garrison.

The Number of Prisoners about Eighteen Thousand.

Important Movements Inaugurated by Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT to Gen. HALLECK, dated at Vicksburgh, at half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, states that the rebels surrendered this morning, and that their troops were paroled as prisoners of war.

The movements about to be made by the forces of Gen. GRANT are detailed, but they are not proper for publication at present.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. GRANT, NEAR VICKSBURGH, Friday, July 3—8 P. M.

At 8 this morning flags of truce appeared before A. J. SMITH'S front, when Maj.-Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY were led blindfolded into our lines. They bore a communication from Gen. PEMBERTON of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, I propose that you appoint three Commissioners, to meet three whom I shall select, to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result."

GRANT soon replied substantially in these words:

"The appointment of Commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop any unnecessary effusion of blood, the only terms which I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself and men, and officers of this army, are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defence of Vicksburgh has been conducted."

At 11 o'clock the messengers returned. This afternoon Gen. GRANT met Gen. PEMBERTON between the lines, and after an hour's consultation settled the surrender. Gen. PEMBERTON urged that the soldiers might be paroled here and furnished rations to carry them to their lines; in view of the bravery they have displayed and the advantages of the plan, Gen. GRANT will consent. The number of prisoners, wounded, &c., it is said, will be 18,000, of which 12,000 are in fighting condition now. The immediate cause of surrender is exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of JOHNSTON to come to their aid. At daylight our whole army will enter triumphantly and celebrate the doubly glorious anniversary. Not a shot has been fired since 8 o'clock from our lines, except from the river-mortars. A general interchange of civilities extend all along the lines.

A battle was fought at Helena, on the 4th, between PRICE with 8,000 and Gen. PRENTISS with 4,000. Rebels defeated with a loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of nearly 2,000. National loss 300. The gunboats were of invaluable service. They shelled the enemy from their position.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Friday, July 3, via CAIRO, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

Vicksburgh is ours. Firing from our front ceased this morning, pending negotiations for a surrender, which have occupied the greater part of the day. The only contested point touching the surrender has been in reference to what shall be done with Gen. PEMBERTON'S army. He asks and demands that, while the surrender is unconditional in other respects, the garrison which has so long and so heroically resisted our army, shall be spared unnecessary humiliation, and shall be paroled in Vicksburgh. This will be probably conceded from motives of expediency alone, and not as a condition, as it will save an immense expenditure for transportation and subsistence. Gens. GRANT and PEMBERTON had a long private interview, at the latter's request, in relation to the surrender, before it was determined. Officers accompanying the flag of truce have indicated by their conversation that all that has been written and published in the North concerning the suffering of the rebels in Vicksburgh has been but half the truth.

There are about 22,000 people in Vicksburgh, 10,000 of whom are efficient soldiers. Our army will take possession to-morrow morning. The surrender is just in time to save both armies from the loss and destruction of life which would have attended an attempt to carry the works of the enemy by storm, as such an attempt had been determined on for to-morrow morning. Not having been allowed an inside view before the departure of the dispatch-boat, I cannot give such interesting details as may be desired. Col. MARKLAND, of the Special Post-office Department, will on the 5th establish a Post-office in Vicksburgh.

REJOICING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

An order was issued this morning by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, directing the firing of one hundred guns from Capitol Hill, and one hundred from the fortifications north of the city, at noon to-day, in honor of the late victory at Vicksburgh.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The following is a full report of the remarks made by Secretary SEWARD in Washington, on Tuesday night, after the reception of the news of the fate of Vicksburgh:

When I saw secession uprising to civil life I thought it consistent with the duty of a patriot and a Christian to avert the civil war if it was possible, and I tried to do so. If this was a weakness, I found what seemed an instruction excusing it in the prayer of our Saviour, that the cup, the full bitterness of which was understood by himself alone, might pass. But I found, also, an instruction to duty in his resignation: "Nevertheless not my will but thine be done." When it was clear that without fault on your part or mine the civil war was inevitable, I then thought it consistent with the duty of a patriot and a Christian to take care that the war should be begun not by the friends of the Union, but by its enemies—so that in maintaining the Union we should not only maintain the cause of our country, but should be maintaining it in righteous self-defence. Aggression, unjust aggression, is in every case weakness. Self-defence in a righteous cause is the strongest attitude that an individual or a nation can have. The weakest nation may resist a powerful adversary, while it occupies an attitude of self-defence. Powerful nations have been ruined in making an unprovoked attack upon one infinitely weaker than themselves.

I thought further, that it was consistent with my duty as a patriot and a Christian to do what was in my power to render the war as light in its calamities and as short in its duration as possible. Therefore, I proposed to retain on the side of the loyal States as many of the States which were disturbed by elements of sedition as could be retained by a course of calm and judicious conduct. I would have had, if possible, the insurrection confined to the seven original so-called seceding States. When all these conditions had been secured, so far as was possible to secure them, I thought still further that it was consistent with my duty, as a patriot and a Christian, to combine the loyal States and consolidate them into one party for the Union, because I knew that disunion had effectually combined the people of the disloyal States to overthrow the Union. I thought that this could be done only through the sacrifice of individual and State and sectional opinions, interests, prejudices and ambitions.

A nation cannot be saved from death whose individual citizens lack the virtue to make these sacrifices. Unwilling to ask my fellow-citizens sacrifices I had not the resolution to make myself, I determined to wait until I should be called upon to make them. I said, I give up myself, my family, my friends, my party, all that I have laid up of character in the past, all the interests that I now possess, and all the future that I had thought was in store for me. I take for my associate and leader the first brave and disinterested man who leads the way, and I follow his guidance and share his fortunes. I found a leader in ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, a man who tolerated and excused, if he did not justify, Slavery. As openly as all the world knew that I then abhorred and detested it, God knows I abhor and detest it now. I said, the country shall be saved by the Republican party if it will, by the Democratic party if it choose, without Slavery if it is possible, with Slavery if it must.

Once engaged in the contest, I was prepared to demand, as I have demanded ever since, that no treasure, no amount of human life necessary to save the nation's life, should be withheld. I thought that the war might be ended in three months—in six months—in a year—and I labored to that end. But, as you will all recollect, that it was the people, and not only one man or any combination of men, that could bring it to an end, then or ever, and the people could only do it by showing so much zeal, determination and consistency as would not only keep envious, or interested, or ambitious foreign nations aloof from the battle, but should make it their obvious interest to frown upon and discourage the insurrection. We failed to make that exhibition, and so the war has been protracted into its third year, through the encouragement and aid the insurrection has received from the fears or the listlessness of portions of our own people, and the influences of the enemies of the Republic and of human freedom throughout the world. It was doubtless ordained that it should be so, and therefore it may be believed that it was best that it should be so, although we may be allowed to indulge our sorrows over the augmented sum of miseries which the war has inflicted upon the land.

I say it is perhaps best, because I think that this ought to be the last insurrection in the United States—the last effort ever made to dissolve the Union. The more severe the suffering that attends this attempt, the less likely it is to be repeated. But we have reached, I think, the culminating point at last; we have ascertained the amount of sacrifice which is necessary to save the Union, and the country is prepared to make it. The force of secession is exhausted. There are no more States to go out in the insurrection. The insurrectionary States have no more soldiers to bring into the conflict. On the other hand, in the loyal States the plow has twice passed through the ground, and each time it has yielded the necessary harvest of defenders of the Union. The subsoil is deep, and is as rich in the elements of military strength and virtue as that which has already been twice furrowed. It is for the disloyal citizens to decide whether they will give up the contest now, or abide a further and more conclusive trial. But, fellow-citizens, I have inconsiderately run into a speech and will now stop. ["Go, go on." "We want to hear you." "What of Vicksburgh?"]

Vicksburgh! Why, that is just what I was speaking of. Vicksburgh fell on the Fourth of July, and Port Hudson, I do not doubt, will fall before the 4th of August. When both have fallen the United States are the masters of the Mississippi. The power that navigates the Mississippi dominates in North America, and makes a division of the United States of America impossible. Then I think that ROSECRANS either has by this time, or soon will have, occupied the mountain passes of East Tennessee; and thus by the two successes the new slave Confederation becomes divided into four separate, disconnected Territories. What kind of a Confederation will that be?—a chain broken into four fragments; and this is only the beginning. Texas west of the Mississippi, detached from the Confederation by the Mississippi; and Territories east of the Alleghany Mountains separated from the Gulf States by the Federal occupation of East Tennessee, will be followed by new and inevitable cases of fracture.

You have already seen Missouri detach herself from the Confederacy. Next you will see Arkansas come into Congress, as you have already seen Louisiana come there. On this side of the Mississippi look sharply at the Old North State, and you will see her preparing to return into the Union. A strange kind of Confederate State will be seen existing between what remains to the insurgents of Virginia and South Carolina. Two slices of secession bread made into a sandwich by the intervening slice of North Carolina ham, with its copious condiment of mustard. My friends, we have seen a painful sight. We have seen thirteen stars of this glorious constellation shoot in blood and fire from their spheres. We are now to see one that will compensate us for all the pain the former spectacle has given us.

We are to see each one of those stars coming back from its wandering through a chaos of consuming anarchy, and take its place in the firmament to fall from thence, I trust no more forever. I am sure of this, because in the darkest night of our troubles, I have known two things—first, that these States could not be altogether extinguished, and second, that the attraction which brought them originally together, however weakened, cannot be utterly broken. Do not go away with the impression that all these things are to come to pass without further performance of duty, and further sacrifice. The Union is to be saved after all only by human efforts, by the efforts of the people. Those efforts are to be made in two forms—you must vote for the Union through all discouragements and alarms and complaints, whether those in whom you have reposed your confidence are wise or unwise, competent or incompetent, successful or unsuccessful; and you must fight for the Union, never retreating or giving ground before the enemy.

You must be prepared to do more. You must maintain your ground here in this Capital. When the rebellion ceases, let it find us here to celebrate the salvation of our country. If the Capital must fall before it can be saved, which I have always thought unnecessary, and which now seems impossible, even in that case, let us be buried amid its ruins. For myself, this is my resolution. If the people of the United States have virtue enough to save the Union, I shall have their virtue. If they have not, then it shall be my reward that my virtue excelled that of my countrymen.

If I fall here let no kinsman or friend remove my dust to a more hospitable grave. Let it be buried under the pavements of the avenue, and let the chariot wheels of those who have destroyed the liberties of my country rattle over my bones until a more heroic and worthy generation shall recall that country to life, liberty and independence. This shall be my only reward, living or dying, for whatever I may be able to do for the deliverance of my country from danger, so, on the other hand, that country may visit me with whatever censure or reproach for short comings that may seem to it just, but the world shall never hear a word of complaint issue from my lips.

This is my resolution. Now, fellow-citizens, for yours. What should that be? That resolution must be that you will not wait for draft or conscription. Ask not whether the enemy is near or whether he is far off. Ask only is there still an enemy in arms against the United States—a domestic one or a foreign one—array yourselves to meet that enemy. Thus, when the consequent demands, the desolation of your country or a foreign enemy proposes to intervene, your answer for both is ready. I will write it down and deliver it for you, as I have done heretofore. Do you only stand ready to maintain it, and if I can do more service in the ranks than I can in being your organ, I will enroll myself with you. The flag of the Union must wave not only in the capital and in the Free States, so-called, and on the Mississippi, but must go through the Union until not one disloyal citizen remains in arms to oppose it.

REJOICING IN DEPOSIT.

DEPOSIT, Tuesday, July 7.

We are firing 50 guns and ringing bells in honor of the news of the fall of Vicksburgh. A general jubilee prevails among our people. Flags from every house-top prove that this is our country, and that we can protect it from traitors at home or abroad.

REJOICINGS IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, July 8.

A national salute was fired to-day at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Gov. PARKER, in honor of victories achieved by the Federal army.

An impromptu jubilee over the fall of Vicksburgh took place last night. There were fireworks, music, and speeches by Mayor MILLS, G. W. SAYERS, and Capt. JOSEPH A. YARD.

REJOICINGS AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 8.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here this noon and the bells rung in honor of the recent victories.

State Convention in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, July 8.

The State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, is in session at this place to-day. The attendance is very large, every county being fully represented. Distinguished gentlemen from all sections of the State are present. Senator COLLAMER will be one of the speakers. The following ticket has been nominated: For Governor, Hon. JOHN G. SMITH, of St. Albans; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury; for Treasurer, Hon. JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

English Merchants and the Neutrality Laws of Great Britain.

We are indebted to DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., for the following copy of a petition to Earl RUSSELL, which has been prepared and signed by a large number of the leading shipping merchants of Liverpool, concerning the departure from English ports of vessels intended to commit depredations upon the commerce of the United States. It is a very interesting letter and shows that a very formidable public sentiment in England protests very warmly against the gross violations of neutrality which have already taken place:

To the Right Honorable the Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:

The memorial of the undersigned shipowners of Liverpool showeth:

That your memorialists, who are deeply interested in British shipping, view with dismay the probable future consequences of a state of affairs which permits a foreign belligerent to construct in and send to sea from British ports, vessels-of-war, in contravention of the provisions of the existing law.

That the immediate effect of placing at the disposal of that foreign belligerent a very small number of steam cruisers has been to paralyze the mercantile marine of a powerful maritime and naval nation, inflicting within a few months losses, direct and indirect, on its shipowning and mercantile interests, which years of peace may prove inadequate to retrieve.

That your memorialists cannot shut their eyes to the probability that in any future war between England and a foreign Power, however insignificant in naval strength, the example now set by subjects of Her Majesty, while England is neutral, may be followed by citizens of other countries neutral when England is belligerent; and that the attitude of helplessness in which Her Majesty's Government have declared their inability to detect and punish breaches of the law, notoriously committed by certain of Her Majesty's subjects, may hereafter be successfully imitated by the Governments of those other countries in answer to English remonstrances.

That the experience of late events has proved to the conviction of your memorialists that the possession by a belligerent of swift steam cruisers, under no necessity actual or conventional, to visit the possibly blockaded home ports of that belligerent, but able to obtain all requisite supplies from neutrals, will become a weapon of offence against which no preponderance of naval strength can effectually guard, and the severity of which will be felt in the ratio of the shipping and mercantile wealth of the nation against whose mercantile marine the efforts of those steam cruisers may be directed.

That the effect of future war with any Power thus enabled to purchase, prepare and refit vessels-of-war in neutral ports, will inevitably be to transfer to neutral flags that portion of the sea-carrying trade of the world which is now enjoyed by your memorialists and by other British shipowners.

That over and above the chances of pecuniary loss to themselves, your memorialists share in the regret with which a law-regarding community must naturally look on successful attempts to evade the provisions of an act of Parliament, passed for a single and simple purpose, but which has been found not to give the Executive all the powers needed for its effective execution.

That your memorialists would accordingly respectfully urge upon your Lordship the expediency of proposing to Parliament to sanction the introduction of such amendments into the Foreign Enlistment act as may have the effect of giving greater power to the Executive to prevent the construction in British ports of ships destined for the use of belligerents; and your memorialists would further suggest to your Lordship the importance of endeavoring to secure the assent of the Government of the United States of America, and of other foreign countries, to the adoption of similar regulations in those countries also.

All which your memorialists respectfully submit.

Signed,

THOMAS CHILTON,	JAMES BROWN & Co.,
JONES, PALMER & Co.,	JAMES POOLE & Co.,
FARNWORTH & JARDINE,	W. T. JACOB,
THOS. & JAMES HARRISON,	HENRY MOORE & Co.,
L. H. MACINTYRE,	IMRIE & TOMLINSON,
POTTER BROTHERS,	SAMPSON & HOLT,
CHAS. GEO. COWEN & Co.,	JAMES BARNES,
M. J. SEALEY,	RICHARD NICHOLSON & SON,
R. GERVIN & Co.,	W. B. BOADLE,
J. AIKIN,	J. PROWSE & Co.,
FINLAY, CAMPBELL & Co.,	CURRIE, NEWTON & Co.,
CROPPER, FERGUSON & Co.,	NELSON, ALEXANDER & Co.,
J. CAMPBELL,	KENDALL BROTHERS,
S. R. GRAVES,	C. T. BOWRING & Co.,
RANKIN, GILMORE & Co.,	G. H. FLETCHER & Co.,
RATHBONE BROS. & Co.,	ALFRED HOLT.

LIVERPOOL, June 9, 1863.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Lyon's MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothes, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. LYON.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 456 Broadway, East side, 3 doors below Broome-st. ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parson's Exterminator. Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7⅓ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imitations by going to the inventor.

DIVIDENDS.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm. This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated First Premium SEWING-MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; *your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use* the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

ALLEN—BLAKE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Newton Heston, FREEMAN ALLEN and ADA, daughter of James S. Blake, all of Brooklyn.

LOEW—SCHULTZ.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, FREDERICK LOEW, of the City of Mexico, and ALBERTINA M. SCHULTZ, of this City.

REEVE—MULFORD.—On Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, N. J., LITTLE C. REEVE, of New-York, and ANNIE M., second daughter of T. W. Mulford, Esq., of Jersey City.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, July 8, WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, only child of Chester A. and Ellen L. H. Arthur, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 West 21st-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHEESEBROUGH.—On Monday, July 6, at Baltimore, MAXWELL WOODHULL CHEESEBROUGH, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, New-York, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Thursday, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, July 7, NATHANIEL FREEMAN, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 255 West 13th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, July 9.

GABERY.—In Hastings upon Hudson, on Wednesday, July 8, WILLIAM GABERY, formerly of Manchester, Eng., aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, from the house, and 11 o'clock from the Baptist Church. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—At Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, July 7, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. JONES, eldest brother of the late Walter R. Jones, and father of Oliver H. Jones of this City, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, July 10, at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., without further invitation.

MCNAMARA.—In Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, July 8, JOHN CHARLES, only child of Michael H. and Anna Maria T. McNamara, aged 3 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 60 York-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, July 9, at 2 o'clock.

NESBITT.—On Wednesday, July 8, EDWIN NESBITT, formerly of New-York, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday, July 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, George Kingsland, Jr., Union, N. J. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SWAN.—In Albany, on Wednesday, July 8, of consumption, ALBERT SWAN, in the 27th year of his age.

TEN BROECK.—On Saturday, July 4, at his late residence, at Livingston, Columbia County, N. Y., Capt. SAMUEL TEN BROECK, 5th New-York Cavalry, New-York Volunteers, aged 27 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 327.—July 8, 1863.

33, 23, 54, 47, 34, 51, 2, 20, 17, 48, 52, 45, 25, 3, 67, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 328.—July 8, 1863.

34, 50, 51, 27, 14, 49, 75, 9, 74, 65, 72, 46, 78, 63, 1, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing of June 27, No. 9,367 drew $100,000; No. 17,296 drew $50,000; No. 13,107 drew $30,000; No. 6,462 drew $10,000; No. 1,828 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty Worent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons, and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 138 William-st., New-York.

Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

★ IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for "STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS," from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-st.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE ENAMELED STEEL COLLARS,

Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or 87 cents by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

ILLUMINATING CANDLES. For sale by COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York.

V. L. DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD, Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat, CATARRH CURED BY DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 22 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 1 Messerole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and *knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation.* As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ear a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 309 4th-st.

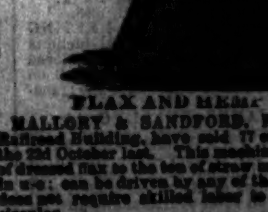
OFFICE 816 BROADWAY.

SHIRTS FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS GENERALLY. OUR AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT Is becoming deservedly popular As fast as it becomes known. MADE ONLY BY DEVLIN & CO., Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST. Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS. Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same quality and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 409 Broadway, New-York.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 20 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 17 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

STEEL COLLARS ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12. Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Elite Shirts ready-made and to measure.

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL.

Buy "Fish's Patent Lamp Heating apparatus," adapted to either Kerosene or Gas. A meal for five persons cooked at a cost of half a cent. Call or send for an illustrated descriptive pamphlet.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK WARRINGTON.

THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE" AND "SUTHERLANDS."

NEARLY 4,000 COPIES

Of this remarkable new work have been sold in less than a month's time, and the sale continues rapidly increasing.

It is altogether the best novel of the season, and every one who has not already read it will have to read it at once, or be considered behind the age.

FRANK WARRINGTON.

A new novel by the author of "Rutledge."

One handsome 12mo., cloth bound, $1 25.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

A NEW BOOK FOR YOUNG LADIES. FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD. By the Author of "Boys at Chequasset." 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 25.

This charming story fills a void long felt for something for a young girl growing into womanhood, to read. It depicts that bewitching period in life, lying between 14 and 20, with its noble aspirations and fresh enthusiasm. It is written by a very accomplished lady, whose previous book was universally pronounced to be "the best boys' book written."

Appleton & Co., Randolph, Crowen, Walter Low, Evans, Sheldon & Co., Fell & Co., S. Tousey & Co. & Co., New-York. LORING, Publisher, No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW what funny customs of marriage there are in the world, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at H. Werner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers. T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—*Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest* treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth, gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 38. C. BLANCHARD, No. 31 Ann-st.

FOR THE WEST: TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR ALL POINTS WEST, AT THE OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-STREET.

This line, via Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA. H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles. DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor, No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 34.—I.—SECTION 13 OF the act, approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is as follows:

"SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a General Order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter and shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the nearest Military post for trial by Court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft."

It is hereby announced that the amount to be paid, in accordance with the foregoing section of the Enrollment act, by any person who may be drafted, in order to secure exemption from service, has been fixed by the Secretary of War at *three hundred dollars.*

II.—The *Commissioner of Internal Revenue* in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who may desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the drafted person paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty; and when so delivered to the Board the drafted person shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, (Form 31, Regulations of Provost-Marshal General's Bureau,) stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars.

III.—The Provost-Marshal shall make out, within the first Monday of every week, an abstract of persons to whom exemptions from military service shall have been granted by the Board during the week previous. (Form 41.) All receipts or certificates of deposit delivered to the Board by persons claiming exemption on account of having paid the required sum of money, shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE. MESSRS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 687 Broadway, AND Nos. 289 and 291 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 28 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC.—A MEETING of the citizens of the XVIIIth Ward will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1863, at the large Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization of a regiment, pursuant to a call of Gov. Seymour for 30,000 militia.

It is the imperative duty of every citizen, by his presence and exertion in the premises, to show his patriotism and determination to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Geo. Opdyke,	Peter Cooper,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	John D. Gottwell,
Edward C. Cowdin,	John N. Hayward,
Edward Cooper,	David Dudley Field,
James Kelly,	Gilbert M. Platt,
R. P. Cowles,	Nathaniel Hayden,
D. Hennessy,	Timothy G. Churchill,
James R. Thomson,	John Foster,
Wm. Baird,	Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
Seymour A. Bunce,	F. F. Marbury,
Robt. B. Roosevelt,	Henry Beeny.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c. Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 284 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE honorary and ex-members of the Eighth Regiment was held July 8, at the Room of Company C, at which it was resolved that the honorary and ex-members of the regiment be requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock, in the above room, to take action in relation to the reception of the regiment on its return from the seat of war.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 33 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialties, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to recognize with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

JULY 1863

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $260,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

The route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenue, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with maps showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from [illegible] the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 56 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 15, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.
Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.
JULY 1, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

LEAD MINES TO LEASE.
The undersigned offers to lease for a long term of years his widely-known Coal Hill and Union Lead Mines, situate at Rossie, in the County of St. Lawrence and State of New-York, within 12 miles of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, which connects at Rome with the New-York Central Railroad and the New-York and Erie Canal.

The celebrity of these mines for their richness of yield, and the small expense at which they can be worked, render unnecessary any detailed description of them. If, however, such is desired, reference can be made to Appleton's "New American Cyclopedia," vol. 10, page 379, article "Lead;" to "The Metallic Wealth of the United States," by J. D. Whitney, and to "The Natural History of the State of New-York," part 4, page [illegible], by Prof. Emmons.

Connected with each one of the above-mentioned mines are new and powerful steam-engines, necessary pumps and appurtenances—in short, all requisite tools and machinery of the most perfect and approved kinds for their immediate working, and which will be disposed of to the lessee at a low valuation.

To individuals desirous of profitably engaging in the manufacture of lead, or to stock companies that may be formed for that purpose, no mining property in this country can afford the advantages to be secured from a lease of the above-mentioned mines.

For terms, &c., inquire at my land offices in Ogdensburgh or Rossie, St. Lawrence County, New-York, or of Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., New-York City.
Yours respectfully, GEORGE PARISH.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 170 BROADWAY. New-York, June 25, 1863.
At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. SININGER,
WM. K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON, CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.
THE HENRY D. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Trumansburgh,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—We will pay the Coupons maturing 1st of August and 1st of September, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, less the interest for the unexpired time. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

U. S. 6s, 5-20s, 7-3-10 Treasury Notes, and U. S. Certificates and 5 ℘ cents	$1,[illegible] 70	
Loans and Discounts	1,[illegible]	$2,[illegible] 46
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		84,116 70
Due from the Directors of the Bank	[illegible] 00	
Due from Brokers	340,000 00	
Real Estate		100,[illegible] 17
Specie		[illegible] 12
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		361,000 00
Stocks—New-York State		[illegible] 00
Bonds and Mortgages		
U. S. Demand Notes		87,000 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		8,[illegible] 74
Total		$4,[illegible],035 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,[illegible] 00
Circulation Registered	[illegible] 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Less Notes on hand	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00
Profits		[illegible] 57
Due to Banks		441,[illegible] 27
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		2,129,334 66
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, (unpaid Dividends,)		3,348 00
Total		$4,[illegible],035 28

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) A. V. STOUT, President. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1863. W. H. BARKER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,913,890 81
Overdrafts		86 07
Due from Banks		28,363 06
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$31,449 63	
Due from Brokers	125,000 00	
Real Estate		[illegible] 00
Specie		177,393 34
Cash items, viz.: Checks on other Banks		118,430 63
Stocks—United States and New-York State		535,000 00
United States 7-3-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates	$457,430 00	
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		203,[illegible] 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	$	
Loss and Expense Account		9,700 85
Total		$3,041,395 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$800,000 00
Circulation Registered	$250,000 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Less Notes on hand	127,[illegible] 00	122,[illegible] 00
Profits		130,026 53
Due to Banks		2[illegible],350 62
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors, for dividends		617 50
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,755,722 70
Total		$3,041,395 36

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., President, and ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier, of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
B. LEWIS, Jr., President. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1863. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.
Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, held this day, Mr. William Raynor was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. James M. Bates, resigned; also, Mr. Addison G. Bickford, Assistant-Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

INTEREST NOTICE.
ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax, will be paid, on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent. per Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 20th July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
June 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT. Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 263 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. P. HAYNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO., NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. B. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN O. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—125TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 3. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. [illegible], Cashier.
JUNE 16, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 20th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th of this month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 10th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO. OFFICE, No. 49 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. K. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, St. Louis, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a [illegible] dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst. R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.
JULY 1, 1863.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

No. 37 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. JULY 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000
SURPLUS	after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day.	56,000
NET ASSETS		$456,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.
They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as special regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered. DORAS L. STONE, President.
BENJ. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $175,000. Total Assets over $325,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD TURNERS WANTED. Those used to chair work preferred. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 24th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE charge of a full set of books. Apply at D. B. BABCOCK & CO.'S, No. 111 Chambers-st.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A BOY to learn the business; one about 15 years old, and who can board with his parents, and offer the best of recommendations as to honesty and morality. Wages low, first year. Inquire at 353 8th-av., hardware-store.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A Homeopathic Pharmacy, and who understands the preparation of medicines. Address, stating qualifications and compensation required, Box No. 4,004 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST AT THE Desk and to do collecting in the city. Address Box 1,360 P. O., stating references, which must be unexceptionable.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with first-class references, may apply at No. [illegible] Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20th JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ABM'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1. The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from that date.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN B. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 263 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAYNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 29, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 75 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable girl; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 188 Elizabeth-st., near Spring, front room, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, who gives excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; wages $8 a month; excellent baker; makes pastry; is fully competent in each capacity. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing if required; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 230 Fifth-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a widow woman, with a boy 13 years of age, as cook or to do housework in a small private family; is a good baker, and a most excellent washer and ironer; would give the boy for his board and a little clothes, so as to be in the house with his mother; the country preferred; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., two doors from 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 49 Allen-st., between Grand and Hester sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; or do the fine washing and chamberwork; would have no objections of going in the country; very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as children's nurse; or tend on a lady and child; do chamberwork and sewing; wages 4 to 5 dollars. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain for a young woman who has lived with her during the last five years a place as seamstress and chambermaid, or where she could take care of grown children. Call at No. 310 West 35th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman as above; has good City references. Can be seen to-day and to-morrow, at the residence of her employer, No. 129 East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a competent and experienced accountant; banking, commission, insurance or manufacturing business preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 113 Times Office. References satisfactory.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a German middle-aged man; writes a good hand; speaks fluently, and writes English, German and French; understands book-keeping, and is willing to make himself useful; has a good education. Address E., Station E., 8th-av.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as assistant book-keeper by a young man, a graduate of a commercial college. Good references relative to character given. Address, for two days only, E. V. D. S., No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Jersey City.

AS ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as entry-clerk in a wholesale fancy-goods house. Salary small. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 4,879 N. Y. P. O.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver, and fully understands the care and treatment of horses; good City references. Address L. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman; country preferred; understands his business perfectly; good references given. Apply at E. BUERMEYER'S, No. 101 Broad-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A FIRST-class English coachman and groom, middle-aged, just disengaged, and best of City reference, wants a permanent situation; no objections to the country. Address, for three days, HARRISON, Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT man to go a short distance in the country; must be a thorough practical gardener, understands the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver. A willing, competent person, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, may secure a good, permanent home by applying at No. 45 Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man desires a situation in City or country; is a first-rate hand over horses, a good and careful driver, and knows how to work in a garden or small farm well. Call at No. 378 8th-av.

A YOUNG MAN OF 23 YEARS, WHO will have in two months $1,000, would like a situation in a store to learn the business; fancy goods preferred; good reference. Address WORTH, Box No. 143 Times Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
5,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East [illegible]-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. [illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINerals, geological specimens, shells and corals, comprising over 4,000 specimens, mostly of large cabinet size, and specially adapted for a college or other public institution. Address [illegible] CHAS. E. STONE, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the CARGO OF THE PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE, consisting of 114 bbls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, and 12 BALES OF COTTON. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
JULY 1, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the [illegible] day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, cargo of prize-sloop ANGELINA, viz.:
22 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Also, cargo of prize-sloop EMELINE, viz.:
43 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Also, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, the prize-sloop ANGELINA, her tackle, &c., as she now lies. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of prize schooner Sue, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Catalogues are now ready, and goods can be examined on THURSDAY, 9th inst. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JULY 10.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, extension tables, hat stands, pier glasses, wardrobes, clocks, glassware, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:
$26,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1863, Nos. 960 to 985 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$[illegible] State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$[illegible] do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.
These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.
JESSIE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1863, at two o'clock, on the premises of the late JAMES CONNER, deceased, in the town and county of WESTCHESTER, N. Y., under the direction of the executrix and executors, the very valuable mansion house, and about 100 acres of land in high state of cultivation, improvements costly and nearly new. On the premises, independent of the mansion house, is a new cottage, well arranged, old homestead, two stables, two valuable barns, &c. Location unsurpassed for respectability and health; accessible by steamboats and railroads. Persons wishing to view the property can stop at Williams Bridge almost any hour, where conveyances can be procured at all times. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired, for a term of years. Maps and particulars at the office.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at Morristown, N. J.—The subscribers, Executors of the estate of D. Day, deceased, will sell at public vendue, on SATURDAY, July 11, that valuable property formerly occupied by the deceased, adjoining the M. E. Church on Morris Green, consisting of a large house and barn, with a fine garden of about three-quarters of an acre, well stocked with the best of fruit. There is a front of 92 feet on the street. Also, a tenement house in Morristown, advantageously located on the great thoroughfare to the depot. The sale will take place on SATURDAY, July 11, at Jacob Drake's Hotel, in Morristown, at 12 o'clock M., when the conditions of sale will be made known by
WM. DAY, JAS. BAYLIS, Executors.
MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND 11TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: FIRST-AVENUE—The valuable lot southeast corner of 1st-av. and 11th-st., being 23 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 94 feet deep, more or less. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., a general assortment of household furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain made-up carpets of all sizes, oil-cloths, matting, mahogany, iron and cottage bedsteads, painted cottage suites, dress and plain bureaus, marble-top centre, sine and dining-tables, refrigerators, washstands, casters, clocks, vases, paintings, extension tables, curtains, rugs, beds, mattresses, cutlery, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BRASS, LEAD, COPPER AND IRON AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, in front No. 82 Maiden-lane, by order Lighthouse Board:
BRASS—5 to 10 tons Brass.
LEAD—3 to 5 tons Lead.
IRON—5 to 10 tons wrought and cast iron.
Terms cash.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, 40 acres of land on Grace Church-st., in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within half a mile of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Portchester. The land formerly belonged to John Hawkins, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 38 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. Booth, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 436, 437, 439, Fifth-av. New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept 9. H. M. PIERCE, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau and No. [illegible] Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE AND success, both as assistant and principal, a regular graduate, well recommended, desires a position as principal; is a thorough disciplinarian; will arrange for an interview in the City, if desired. Address, Mr. M., Post-Office box No. 85, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of Williamsburgh, L. I., have authorized JOHN PARKER to solicit means for the purpose of erecting a church on two lots they have purchased of Mr. Charles Cooper. Wishing to obtain sufficient means to accomplish our object we take this method to inform the public of the legality of the solicitor, the said being the first church of color organized on Long Island soon after the emancipation of Slavery in the State of New-York. Mr. DANIEL SMITH, of No. 68 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, has been appointed banker of all money obtained by the solicitor.
S. MANNING, President. E. PINE, Treasurer. J. S. SEAMAN, Secretary.
WILLIAMSBURGH, June 7, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPERTY HOLDERS OF THE 19TH AND 12TH WARDS. TAKE NOTICE.
By certain maps and other documents deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, it appears that the Commissioners—Messrs. John Scott, Walter Roche, and [illegible] A. Woodward—for opening Madison-av., from the northerly line of 86th-st. to the southerly line of 120th-st., have completed their estimate and assessment therefor. And it also appears by such maps and other documents that the said Commissioners have disregarded, or at least departed from the rule and wholesome custom and law in such cases made and provided, viz.: "That all cost and damage for such opening shall be assessed upon the several lots fronting or to front the same, or upon half the block between such fronts and the next adjoining street or avenue, and have embraced within the limits of their said several assessments all these pieces or parcels of land situated between 72d-st. and 101st-st. and the 4th and 5th avs. Also all those pieces of land situated between 87th-st. and 61st-st. and the 4th and 3d avs. Also all those pieces of land situated between 56th-st. and 41st-st. and the 5th and 6th avs.; and also that portion of the Central Park situated between 80th-st. and 101st-st. And it further appears that the said assessment or report is to be presented for confirmation on Friday, the [illegible] day of July, 1863.

All persons, therefore, owning property between [illegible] and 4th avs. and 41st and [illegible] sts., and between 4th and 5th avs. and 61st and [illegible] sts., and between [illegible] and 10[illegible] sts., 4th and 5th avs., feeling themselves wronged and aggrieved by the imposition of the aforesaid assessment, together with the Commissioners of the Central Park, are hereby respectfully invited to meet at the home of DAN'L WINKENS, Esq., corner 89th-st. and 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING next, July 10, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of consultation and advice, and to take such further measures as may be deemed necessary to invoke the aid of the Courts and proper authorities to relieve us of the illegal, unjust and oppressive measure.

S. D. MOULTON, 86th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
THOS. PINCKNEY, 87th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
A. S. STEPHENS, 81st-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
JOHN D. WELSH, 84th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
BRYAN McCAHILL, [illegible]
JAMES G. [illegible], [illegible] 3d-av.
F. & H. SCHAEFER, [illegible]-st., 3d-av.
STEINWAY & SONS, 4th-st., [illegible]
DANL. WINKENS, 88th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
JACOB AHLIS, [illegible]-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
JOHN BAYLIS, [illegible]-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
THOS. McSPEDON, 73d-st., 3d-av.
JOHN CALLAHAN, [illegible]-st., 3d and 4th avs.
HUGH McCABE, [illegible]-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
J. L. BROWN, 62d-st., Lexington-av.
JOHN C. PARKER, [illegible]-st., 3d-av.
THOS. BOYLE, 49th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
WILLIAM DONECKE, 48th-st., 3d-av.
ASCAN BACKUS, corner 48th-st. and 3d-av.
ANSON HERRICK, Lexington-av., 54th-st.
S. D. MOULTON, Chairman.
THOS. McCAHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, defendants.—In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Riblet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him, as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.
Dated at New-York, July 6, 1863. MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,
"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 186 and 188 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 73 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 169 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 202 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 41 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 90 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. [illegible] Merchants' row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH!
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEE'S ARMY AT LAST.
VICTORY COMPLETE.
Use SEYMOUR'S Patent Adjustable Illuminating Candle Sticks, and rejoice all the laws will allow, and save 50 per cent. of your cash, and have a good time generally. Price, at wholesale, $5 per M. No. 69 John-st. A. E. SEYMOUR, Patentee.

ICE FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS clear Ice on Kennebec River, 24 inches thick; can be delivered on board vessels drawing about 14 feet of water, without delay. Inquire of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY.
Its victims, dire pains rob Dalley's Extractor;
Boys, offer'd by thousands, burn, suffer and die—
They all could be saved by this benefactor.

FOR SALE—A FINE PANNELED MARBLE-TOP counter about 20 feet long, suitable for a druggist, restaurant, &c. Apply at No. 281 Washington-st., corner of Barclay.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Cure in 2 days. No nauseous cure.
Poisons Copaiba and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no mineral nor any unwholesome drug in them, and will not injure the constitution, or cause Worms nor dysentery.
Cures in from one to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change of diet.
Price, gold enclosure, $2; Sealed, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND BERB JUICES,
A powerful and permanent cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It purifies and strengthens it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,
J. R. EATON, No. 24 South-third-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specifics for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Weak Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been cured of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to remove you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special discoveries in this most neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated and long neglected cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few days. Young men, recently ruined by self-abuse, need no treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by sending a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call and or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those who will or from fear of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' extensive practice exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essences of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. It invigorates the weakness of the sexual organs, shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and effectual cures in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1826. N. B.—Those who have used their patentives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy. Ladies can be cured by no other medicine, sent by mail. The afflicted should send their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures guaranteed.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the aged, shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Sent by mail, $1 per vial. Those who are young and body destroying disease, secret habits or Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, the 150th edition of the celebrated work, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price. Address, Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,324, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a plain of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its dreadful consequences upon the mind and body, with the physician's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, even years after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never retarded or debilitated it. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1824. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been deceived by advertisements, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving benefitable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their Incorruptible Gold Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases in four days. Beware of spurious and worthless imitations; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent sufferings of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. What is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that thousands seen in every department of social life begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is equally true that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 50 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotta Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 34,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1862. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 63 Beaver-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY EVENING, a gold (hunting case) WATCH, M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, maker, with vest chain and seal attached; inside of the owner on the stone of the seal. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by delivering said Watch and chain at No. 43 Pine-st., basement.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN MYRTLE-AV., Brooklyn, a small gray chaney sky terrier DOG; had on a collar, marked R. Bee, No. 38 East 16th-st., New-York. Any one returning the dog to that address, or to No. 241 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will receive a reward of $5.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,436, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 16th November, last, standing in the name of W. S. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF AUGUST 8 BLEIBENHEIM, dated June 15, 1863, at 6 months, for $477 40. The public are cautioned against negotiating the above, payment having been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the note to SMYTHE, SPRAGUE & COOPER, Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place.

$25 DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid, and no questions asked, for the recovery of Certificate No. 39,191 for 32 shares New-York Central Railroad stock, stolen from No. 68 7th-st. The transfer has been stopped. Address WM. ALBOT, No. 68 7th-st., New-York.

LOST—THE MINIATURE PAINTING ON IVORY lowed and presented at the office of the Brevoort House, by a boy, will please call again as the owner neglected to leave name at the office.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 2, 1863.
Sealed proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of August, for furnishing and delivering (on receipt of notice) at each of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, and Brooklyn, New-York, (one-third at the former and two-thirds at the latter yard,) in such numbers and quantities, and at such times, as may be called for by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the 3 real year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the number and quantities of the different articles specified in the following table, viz.:

CLASS 1.—Blue cloth pea jackets	12,000
CLASS 2.—Blue cloth round jackets	1,000
CLASS 3.—Blue cloth trowsers	30,000
CLASS 4.—Blue felt caps	40,000
CLASS 5.—Blue flannel overshirts	40,000
CLASS 6.—Blue worsted knit undershirts	100,000
CLASS 7.—Blue woolen knit drawers	100,000
CLASS 8.—Canvas duck trowsers	25,000
CLASS 9.—Dormitory blankets, each	20,000
CLASS 10.—Blue satinet, yards	150,000
CLASS 11.—Blue flannel, yards	300,000
Dormitory sheeting, yards	100,000
Canvas duck, yards	25,000
Blue muslin, yards	25,000
Oakum bales	10,000
Kipskin shoes, pairs	25,000
Grained leather boots, pairs	10,000
Woolen socks, pairs	25,000
Mattresses, (with two covers for each)	12,000
Blankets	25,000
Black silk neckerchiefs	20,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, as the contractor may prefer, but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be refined pilot cloth, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The full cloth shall be of full cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the gizes, color, grain of wool, and in all other respects, to the samples deposited at the navy yards.

The cloth for the blue cloth round jackets and trowsers shall be refined, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The cotton must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a bending to contain, of not less than twelve white woolen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9¾ ounces per yard; the cotton in the cloth to be of good grade; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed, and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 9¼ ounces to the yard. The satinet to be woven in the same manner and like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and milled; must be in pieces of about 40 yards in length, 30 inches wide, and weigh five ounces to the square yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards; each bale to contain 400 yards and 125 pounds net, nominal. No piece to have a less average weight than 5 4-16 ounces per yard.

The overshirts must be made of flannel like the above.

The woolen knit undershirts must be warp knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, made up entirely by hand, of the following size—No. 1, 36 inches long, 18 inches round; No. 2, 34 inches long, 18 inches round; to weigh not less than 11½ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to samples.

The woolen knit drawers are to be all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, warp stitch, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure round 34 inches, length 34 inches, 44 inches round the hip; No. 2, waist to measure round 36 inches, length 34 inches, 46 inches round the hip; waistband to be of strong twisted cotton, well sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every respect with the sample.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 90 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and inked 50 yards in length; double twilled warp and filling; weight, eight ounces 35-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be plainly sewed with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 1, 11 of No. 2, 23 of No. 3, 28 of No. 4, 16 of No. 5, 7 of No. 6, and 7 of No. 11. They must be sewed with 4 square awl, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good strong boxes, the boxes of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 20 pairs, in these proportions, viz.: 3 pairs of No. 4, with 27 of No. 3, 12 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 5, or vice versa. 16 of No. 6 with 7 of No. 10, and 7 of No. 11. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak tanned grain leather, sewed with a square awl; all the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hand, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 17 inches in length and 20 inches in width. The hair, ticking and covers must conform to samples.

The mankin must be equal to the best blue American mankin, 36 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the inch of warp and filling, pure Bengal indigo.

The blankets must weigh 6¼ pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 325 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 6 pounds 3 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

The black silk handkerchief must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh one ounce and twelve grains Troy; texture, 14 by 22 to one-eighth of an inch.

Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of foreign growth, production and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards, and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, size and workmanship to said samples. *The price must be uniform, and the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulation and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must calculate and deliver every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in *proper time and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to procure the articles so ordered, at the expense of the party so failing, and the amount thereof may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as additional security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and to the others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will then be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1860-'61, approved 10th of August, 1846 by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unaccompanied by the guarantee required by the law, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the means required by act of Congress. The competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the Collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just, but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 16th August, 1846.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 SLIP-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 8th instant, for the following articles of Stationery, viz:

347 Reams Foolscap Paper	10 lbs.
400 Reams Letter Paper	10 lbs.
270 Reams Note Paper	4 lbs.
176,000 Official Envelopes, No. 5.	
28,000 Official Envelopes, No. 10.	
18,000 Official Envelopes, No. 12.	
28,000 Official Letter.	
30 Dozen quart bottles Black Ink, Maynard & Noyes' or David's.	
48 Dozen small bottles Red Ink—David's.	
200 Dozen Steel Pens, assorted—Gillot's.	
112 Boxes Octagon Lead Pencil (black.)	
10 Dozen small bottles Mucilage.	
2 Dozen spools Red Tape.	
400 Memorandum Books (large size.)	

All the above mentioned articles to be of the best quality of their kinds, and to be packed in strapping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier. All to be ready in fifteen days from date hereof.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SIDNEY HALLETT & Co., No. 28 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
New-York, June 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY MUFFLES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts.,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should specify the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Oats or Corn, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interests of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All proposals to be put up in good strong envelopes, five (5) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the same price as the contract.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
The Hay, Straw and Grain offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
E. R. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies.
Wall Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Pins, (large.)
Cavalry Boots Pins.
Cavalry Boots Pins.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:
Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.
Sample of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ENCLOSED in envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Stone," will be received at the office of the undersigned, at the work, and with the name of the bidder written on the envelope, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between North and Fifth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenue.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and on east side Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenue.
For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 26.
For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.
For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.
For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.
For building a new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.
Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.
New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 4, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 30 and 40 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Only Manufacturers,
Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

SIGHT, HEARING AND HEALTH RESTORED.—DR. GARDNER, No. 194 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th ave., can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) on diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, catarrh, kidneys, gravel, organic obstructions, neuralgia and general debility.

SHIPPING

STEAMER UP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Captain Paul Cameron,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 23, TUESDAY, July 21,
And on the every Tuesday of each month thereafter.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin from ..... $100 to $150
Second Cabin, state-room berths $70
Second Cabin, state-room berths $60
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, half price; children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin, including bedding and provisions $40
Steerage, with superior accommodations $30
Children under 12 years, $15; under 1, $5. Children under 1 year, free.
Price of passage from Liverpool same as here.
All fares payable in gold, or the equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only at
CHARLES J. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin Passage ..... $120 to $150
Second Cabin Passage ..... $60 to $70
Cabin Passage ..... $80 to $100
Steerage ..... $30 to $35
Children under 10 years, half price; under 1 year, $5.
Payable in gold, or the equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,350 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ..... $125 Steerage to New-York $35
Second Cabin ..... 75 Steerage to Boston 40
Steerage 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 11.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MONTEITH & CO.,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Pearson, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Rose-st. Freight and passage apply to JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. Bell, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, as boon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ..... $80 to $100 Steerage to Liverpool $35 50
First cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 36 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer SHANNON, Commander Lt. Commander H. Hakon, R. N., 2,350 tons burden, 400 horse-power, will sail July 11, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (very superior accommodations) $80, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. P. NONES, Notary Public, No. 268 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their original certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 11¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 11¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¼, 3¼.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 1) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. Philbrick, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY: South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Continued from First Page.

tectly well how Gen. Meade is situated, and what sort of troops he has under his command.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

Major-Gen. SIGEL arrived yesterday. In the evening he was serenaded, at the Jones House, by the band attached to the Twenty-second New-York regiment. A large concourse of citizens surrounded the hotel and vociferously shouted for Sigel. Presently he made his appearance, and, having been introduced to the assemblage by Gen. HALL, spoke as follows:

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I thank you, and especially my friend, Gen. HALL, for the attentions you and you have shown me. I feel honored in being made the recipient of your favor, and by being introduced by Gen. HALL, the representative of the army of New-York. He comes from the Empire State, where I was once a soldier. You can now perceive that the efforts of our militia have not been in vain. It is the duty of every man capable of being an officer or soldier to step forward and attach himself to some military organization. We see regiments coming from New-York join hand in hand with the Pennsylvania troops for the protection of their soil. [Cheers.] I hope you will be strong enough to prevent all further invasion of your State. The militia of Pennsylvania have done nobly. But you know the militia are not like veteran soldiers, and require the assistance of the people to cheer them up and fill their ranks. Do not fail, then, to do your duty toward them. I am glad to learn that the Eleventh Army corps, under their Commander, have behaved bravely. I am sorry to say I was not with the army during the three days' fight; but you may rest assured I shall not be satisfied until our enemies are driven to the Rappahannock. [Cheers.]

Gen. HALL was then called for, and made a few remarks, after which Gen. SIGEL again stepped upon the balcony, and proposed three cheers for the success of the Army of the Potomac, which were given with a will.

Gen. COUCH was next called upon, but it happened he was at the Department headquarters attending to important business. The band then discoursed a lively air, after which the crowd dispersed.

WHIT.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Cannonading in the Direction of Hagerstown.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8—9 P. M.

Gen. FRENCH has been placed in command of the Ninth corps, which has been largely reinforced, and is now in motion.

It is stated upon reliable authority that LEE has no alternative but to deliver battle or surrender.

About 600 prisoners arrived here to-day. This arrival, according to statements of high officials, swells the number already reported to 11,000. These latter were captured and forwarded by Gen. KILPATRICK.

Considerable cannonading has been heard to-day, in the direction of Hagerstown, but as no results have yet come in, it is believed to have been caused by our cavalry attacks upon the enemy's outposts.

The wounded paroled officers from Gettysburgh to-day correct the published statements in regard to the following officers: Gen. PAUL was alive last night, with some hopes of his recovery; Col. ROBT. of the Ninety-fourth New-York, was uninjured; Col. WHEELOCK is uninjured, but a prisoner; Col. TILTON, of the Sixteenth Maine, ditto; Gen. BARTER is uninjured; Col. FAIRCHILD, of the Second Wisconsin, had an arm amputated.

Hundreds of rebel deserters are in the country surrounding Gettysburgh, having changed their clothes and turned farmers in the harvest fields.

The skies are clear to-night. It is not believed a general battle will come off to-morrow.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Staff, has been relieved from that position, and the accomplished soldier and gentleman, Gen. WARREN, appointed in his stead. The change meets with general approbation, particularly among the Heads of the Departments and general staff.

T. R.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 8.

A special to the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"By the arrival of the steamer *Niagara*, with Lieut. DUNN, of Gen. SULLIVAN's Staff, from Vicksburgh, 4th, who is the bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT to the War Department, we have the confirmation of the capitulation of Vicksburgh. From reliable sources I have been able to get the following particulars of the closing scenes of the siege of Vicksburgh:

The first flag of truce for some time was on July 1, asking an escort for two Englishmen, who had been shut up for some time in the Confederacy, which was granted by Gen. GRANT. On the previous day the rebels made an unsuccessful sortie on the works on our left, meaning to take our soldiers out of their rifle-pits this way. JOHNSTON was reported only 20 miles off. The men were in line of battle to receive the attack.

On the 3d another flag of truce came into our lines, brought by two Confederate officers, one of whom was Maj.-Gen. BOWEN. The messengers were blindfolded. They remained, awaiting the return of Gen. SHERMAN, who took the dispatches from PEMBERTON to Gen. GRANT. Their eyes were bandaged. After an hour they conversed freely with the Union officers.

One of the messengers said iron enough had been thrown into the city to stock immense foundries and build monuments for all those who had fallen.

The messengers were again blindfolded and escorted to a safe point from which they could enter their own lines. Great curiosity was manifested by the officers and soldiers to learn the contents of Gen. PEMBERTON's dispatches, which was finally gratified. The rebel General had seen fit to intimate that the unnecessary effusion of blood and the loss of lives might be prevented by a brief cessation of hostilities, during which commissioners might be appointed to agree on terms for a surrender. He also intimated that he could hold the city for an indefinite period.

Gen. GRANT's reply was very brief, saying that Gen. PEMBERTON had it in his hands to stop bloodshed at any moment. Commissioners were unnecessary, as the only stipulations he could accept were unconditional surrender. It concludes with a deserved tribute to the bravery and endurance of the rebel garrison; and said if they surrendered they should be treated courteously due to prisoners of war.

The rebel messenger was not gone long when Gen. PEMBERTON sent again, asking a personal interview with Gen. GRANT, which was promptly granted, at 3 P. M. of the same day a conference took place, about midway between the fronts. The two Generals went aside. What was said during the conference can only be judged from the results. After a little more than an hour, terms were agreed upon, and the rebels surrendered.

It was arranged that the Federal forces should enter at 10 A. M. the next day, July 4th. The rebels were all to be paroled. The officers allowed to retain their their horses and four days rations to be taken from the rebel stores, and to be considered as *prisoners liable to exchange. The enemy, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000*, by this arrangement fell into Gen. GRANT's hands, along with small arms, forts, defences, &c. Cannon are plenty, and in quality equal to the best in the Confederacy.

At 10 A. M. of the 4th, Gen. SHERMAN's division marched into and garrisoned the city, the bands playing the National air of the contending forces. The scene was witnessed by thousands of National and rebel soldiers: who for the first time in weeks showed themselves with impunity above the rifle-pits, and during them weeks they had been within five yards of each other.

Gen. GRANT came slowly to the place of rendezvous, smoking a cigar, and apparently the only unexcited person in the vast assemblage.

Gen. PEMBERTON first remarked that he had been present when the different fortresses surrendered to the Federal arms in the Mexican war.

In these the enemy were granted terms and conditions, and he thought his army was as well entitled to favors as well as a foreign foe. Gen. GRANT listened and then proposed a private conversation, to which Gen. PEMBERTON agreed, and the flag was soon seen above the buildings where lately the rebel ensigns met the breeze, and Vicksburgh was again in loyal possession.

Not long after formal possession had been taken of the city, Col. MARELLARD made his entrance to take charge of his office, and agreed to establish National mail routes with the rest of the world.

GEN. ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGN.

Interesting Details of His Movement in Pursuit of Bragg.

Inauguration of the Emancipation Policy by Gen. Rosecrans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., Sunday, June 28, 1863.

From the moment the three main columns by which the army has been advancing met at Beech Grove, it was from that moment between us and the rebels merely a question of legs. All possible strategy reduced itself to the simple problem of a race for Tullahoma, and the devil catch the hindmost.

Up to that point, it was possible to blind and deceive the enemy. So long as our left wing (McCook's corps) moved directly south on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville Pike—so long as our reserves and our cavalry menaced the rebel stronghold on lines still further to the west—so long as our centre (THOMAS' corps) continued at Hoover's Gap, threatening Fairfield and Wartrace, and thus looking to a direct advance on Shelbyville—so long it was possible for Gen. ROSECRANS to mask his real intentions, and make BRAGG believe that Shelbyville was really his objective point.

But—the moment McCook, having uncovered Liberty Gap, left the Shelbyville road, and struck eastward, to form a junction with the centre corps at Beech Grove, on the Manchester Pike, and the left wing (CRITTENDEN's corps) was swung round toward Manchester—from that moment, I say, the real nature, object and end of the movement became apparent. It was obviously a strategic manœuvre on the rebel right flank, with a view of grasping their communications at Tullahoma; and it became, as I said before, a race for who would get there first. Last night found the centre corps and headquarters established at Manchester, with the corps of McCook and CRITTENDEN pushing on after us as rapidly as the roads would permit. This morning finds the main force well massed here, on the point of starting on the final decisive march.

From Manchester to Tullahoma is twelve miles; from Shelbyville is eighteen miles. For once, therefore, we have the shorter and interior line, though the rebels have this advantage over us, that they have a railroad line from Shelbyville to Tullahoma.

It becomes, therefore, a problem of portentous moment to determine at what point the rebels discovered our real intentions, and began movements for the purpose of checking them, by a change of front from Shelbyville and Wartrace to Tullahoma.

There is pretty good evidence that up to Thursday BRAGG continued to think our designs were against Shelbyville, for on that day the regiment which was on post duty at that town, was *hurried off to Shelbyville*. By Friday, therefore, or Saturday at furthest, it must have become apparent to BRAGG that Tullahoma, not Shelbyville was our objective. From that moment he began a left, backward, swinging movement, and it is definitely ascertained, that for the past twenty-four hours the rebels have been putting forth every effort to mass their troops and trains at Tullahoma.

There is, accordingly, every present prospect, that, within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours from this time (Sunday morning) we shall have met the army of BRAGG in a great battle at or near Tullahoma. With respect to the defences of Tullahoma I have no precise information. It is understood, however, that the Northern approaches of the town are covered by a line of rifle pits and redans, and by abattis. Gen. ROSECRANS will of course manœuvre so as to take it from its weak side, if indeed there be any necessity for taking this particular position at all, for if we shall be successful in anticipating BRAGG, and shall be able to seize any point on his line of retreat, we shall be able to compel him to fight a battle on ground of our own selection, and with his back to Murfreesboro.

My last letter brought the advance of the centre corps and headquarters to Beach Grove on Friday night, waiting till the right wing should arrive from Liberty Gap, and the left wing should have swung round and come abreast of us on the Manchester road. During the night and on Saturday morning, McCOOK's corps came over and formed a junction with THOMAS' corps at Beach Grove, and CRITTENDEN's corps, (kept back by the horrible condition of the road on which it was moving,) though not as well advanced as could have been wished, was yet within cooperating distance.

At the time of my last writing, McCOOK had carried Liberty Gap. The defile had been held by the Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas, LIDDELL's brigade and GARSIDE's battery. The assault on our part was made on Thursday by JOHNSTON's and DAVIS' divisions, and the powerful position carried in a brilliant manner, with a loss on the part of JOHNSTON of 151 killed and wounded, and on the part of DAVIS of 25. On Friday McCOOK pushed forward, uncovering the Gap handsomely, driving the enemy some distance south, and taking some twenty prisoners. This being done, he crossed his command over by a road just above Liberty Gap to the Manchester Pike, making a junction with THOMAS' corps yesterday.

My detailed record of the doings of THOMAS' corps, brought the account up to Friday morning, at which time the rebels still continued to hold the southern mouth of Hoover's Gap, the line of Garrison Creek, and the Fairfield road to Fairfield and thence to Wartrace. The position was an extremely strong one, and the rebels had twenty pieces of artillery posted for its defence. The rebel troops consisted of the whole of STUART's division, comprising the brigades of BUTTS, BROWN, CLAYTON and BURGWYN JOHNSTON. Gen. THOMAS formed his command at noon, deploying his divisions on the hill-slopes of Garrison Creek. The rebels at first held on very stubbornly, but a vigorous charge broke them and they retreated down the road toward Fairfield. A citizen who lives on that road, told me that they passed his house (which Gen. STUART had as his headquarters) at the double-quick, saying that they would make Wartrace that night. Our loss in this brush was thirty killed and wounded. The rebels lost much more heavily—the regiment being cut almost to pieces and a number of prisoners captured.

While this was going on, on Friday afternoon, WILSON's mounted brigade was sent by a detour to block up the lower end of Matt's Hollow, a long defile five miles south of Beach Grove. The rebels, however, fearing to be thus bagged, had made a hasty retreat to Manchester. WILSON accordingly advanced on Manchester on the Duck River. REYNOLDS' division was in the afternoon pushed down the Manchester road below Matt's Hollow, to within six miles of Manchester.

Saturday morning ROSEMAN's and MINTY's divisions moved out upon Fairfield, and then moved by a cross road, making the connection with us on the Manchester Pike. MINTY and ROSEMAN's divisions meanwhile pushed straight on toward Manchester.

Thus the operations of Friday forced the whole length of that powerful line of mountain defiles running across from Hoover's to Liberty Gap. The rebels had fully intended to have made a stubborn resistance along this outer line, and had made all their calculations accordingly. But on finding that we had so extended a front, they became afraid of being overlapped, and accordingly abandoned these strongholds with much less resistance than they might otherwise have made.

It seems that, up to this time, the rebels were fully under the impression that ROSECRANS was simply making a vigorous demonstration to cover up the supposed withdrawal of the main portion of his army, to reinforce GRANT. The proportions of the demonstration have now, however, disabused them of any such illusions.

WILSON's command reached Winchester early yesterday morning, capturing a detail of the enemy who had been sent up to look after some supplies. The garrison that had been stationed here was withdrawn on Tuesday, as BRAGG was anticipating a general attack on Shelbyville, and was drawing in all the detachments. Soon afterward the head of THOMAS' column reached Manchester, and evening found the centre column and headquarters encamped on the banks of the Duck.

We could have advanced last night, and even this morning, had it not been for the unavoidable delay in CRITTENDEN's corps. As I write the General has just reached headquarters. The General tells me that his command is still encamped on the Bradyville and Manchester road, from ten to a dozen miles back of here. It will be late to-night before he can possibly have the head of his column here. According to the programme he was to have been here on Friday night. We have thus lost two entire days, in a crisis when every hour is of inexpressible value. This is certainly much to be regretted, though the fact is owing to causes entirely beyond Gen. CRITTENDEN's control—the tremendous rains of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday having made the dirt road on which his column was advancing all but impassable.

Gen. ROSECRANS has this moment read me a dispatch (the substance of which I have sent you by telegraph) from Gen. GORDON GRANGER, announcing the capture by that commander of the town of Shelbyville, which was till yesterday the headquarters of Gen. BRAGG. Gen. GRANGER's command, forming the reserve corps, was assigned the *rôle* of demonstrating vigorously down the road from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville, with the discretionary power of moving, if he saw fit, on Shelbyville. Learning that the place was being evacuated by BRAGG, he pushed on, reaching it at 6 o'clock last evening. BRAGG's force at that point of 27,000 men had left for Tullahoma during the day, and GRANGER captured three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. The rear of BRAGG's train was about nine miles distant, and he, with STANLEY's cavalry, prepared to move forthwith in pursuit. Gen. GRANGER's dispatch states that the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the windows and roofs of many of the houses. It has, in fact, long been known that the main portion of the population of Shelbyville was thoroughly Union at heart. This, in fact, has been a matter of constant reproach to them on the part of the rebel Press. On this score, a letter-writer in a late number of the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

"On the train coming down I was told that a short time ago the newly-elected town and county officers of Shelbyville were called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy before assuming their public functions, *and that they unanimously refused the test*. It is assuredly a very distressing dilemma, indeed, for a man's homestead to be situated on the debatable ground between the two great armies, uncertain what changes of position to-morrow may produce. As mine host at Shelbyville said, within a few months he had been under the rules—first, of the Confederates, before the battle of Murfreesboro; subsequently, under that of that humbug ROSECRANS, and now under Gen. BRAGG again—and that it behooves a man of sense either to take a musket, and join the side of his choice, or else keep his mouth shut with regard to his political opinions."

This definite intelligence of the recentness of BRAGG's retreat from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, causes one to regret all the more bitterly the delay that has kept us back for two days, as there is now every certainty that, had we been able to make the intended time, we should have been able to get on BRAGG's rear and caused him to fight a battle under circumstances of great disadvantage to him.

In our march thus far, frequent desertions from the rebel army have taken place, especially from the Tennessee regiments. One of these told me that eighty men from his own regiment had made a combination to desert at the first opportunity. If the Tennessee troops come to surmise that we are going to hold this country, three-fourths of them, at least, will desert the moment they get a chance to do so.

It is rarely that we are able to mark historically the precise point at which great events in the march of progress take their origin. But I think such an epoch-making event was marked yesterday. While Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff were riding down from Beech Grove to Manchester, the General passed the word along the line to his Staff officers to invite all negroes met on the march to come in to us and we would give them protection. This is an interesting fact as marking the first official inauguration of the emancipation policy by a military authority. This is certainly a great advance from the time when commanders would tie up the poor black pariahs who sought refuge within their lines.

I shall never forget the moment when, on a glorious balmy morning of June, marching through the lovely glades and groves of Tennessee, our column, bearing the resplendent oriflame of freedom at its head, was thrilled with that electric utterance of our good and great commander. W. SWINTON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 7.

Three hundred rebel cavalry are reported at Rowsburgh. They were threatening to destroy the Frankfort train, when the train was ordered back to Frankfort. Telegraphic communication between here and Frankfort is interrupted. A small party of rebel cavalry is said to have levied on Hon. ROBERT MALLORY at his residence near Lagrange, for a dinner, but made no other depredation.

Reports prevail, but are probably incorrect, that a fight took place between HOBSON's force and the rebel cavalry near Shepperdsville, this evening.

There is nothing new from MORGAN to-day.

Two Union Steamers Captured by Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamers *Alice Dean* and *J. S. McCombs* were captured by about 200 rebels at Brandenburgh, Ky., yesterday afternoon. Gunboats are in pursuit.

REBEL INVASION OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, July 8.

Reliable information received here to-night states that 400 rebels crossed into Indiana, and are marching on Corydon, with artillery. In a skirmish with the Home Guards, four of the latter were killed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 7.

The ships *Grace Darling, Napier, Mary I. Ogden, Gasper, Charger* and other first-class vessels, have been loaded for many days, but are detained in port owing to the scarcity of seamen. Many sailors are arriving here who seemed disposed to try their luck in some of the new mining districts before shipping again.

All classes are more subject to mining fever this year than since 1849 and 1850. Trade is falling off latterly. Jobbers are still doing considerable. Grocers look with favor upon staple goods at old prices, but are indisposed to pay the advance which many importers demand. Sugars are firm.

There is great rejoicing at the news from Pennsylvania and Vicksburgh.

THE VICTORY AT HELENA, ARK.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBUT.

Gen. Prentiss Attacked by Holmes and Price, with 15,000 Men,

TWELVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED

The Rebels Leave between 500 and 600 Killed and Wounded on the Field.

OUR LOSS BUT SIXTY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

MEMPHIS, TENN., HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 5, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. PRENTISS was attacked in force by the rebels under HOLMES and PRICE, at Helena yesterday. He estimates the force at 15,000. I think 9,000 will cover their strength. PRENTISS sustained their attack until 3 P. M., from daylight, when the rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving us 1,200 prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded, is about from 500 to 600. PRENTISS lost about 60. He has already sent me 560 prisoners, which I send to Alton, to-day, on the *Silver Moon*.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. PRENTISS.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 7.

Gen. HURLBUT has furnished the following extracts of dispatches from Gen. PRENTISS:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, HELENA, Saturday, July 4.

We have been hard pressed since daylight, by the combined forces of PRICE, HOLMES, MARMADUKE, PARSONS, and others. Thus far we have held our own, and captured several hundred prisoners, whom I send you on board the steamer *Tycoon*.

The enemy are now evidently preparing for a renewed attack in force. Send on another gunboat, if possible. The *Tyler* has done good service to-day.

LATER.

3 P. M.—We have repulsed the enemy at every point.

Our soldiers are now collecting their wounded.

We have taken in all 1,200 prisoners.

The rebel loss in killed will reach 500 or 600.

Although the rebels are badly whipped, there is no doubt but that they will renew the attack, and are now massing their troops for that purpose.

My force is inferior to the enemy, but with the aid expected from you, and the gunboats, the rebels may be severely beaten."

The steamers *Tycoon* and *Silver Moon* have arrived, with 560 prisoners, captured yesterday, including 30 commissioned officers.

No details of the fight have been received.

Prominent officers report our loss in killed and wounded at not over 60.

The rebels captured six of our guns, which were afterward recaptured.

It is reported the colored troops fought well.

Gen. HURLBUT will send forward reinforcements promptly.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Operations on the Yorktown Peninsula.

Another Raid on the Rebel Communications.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 7.

Steamer *City of Albany*, has arrived from White House. On the morning of the first inst., Gen. GETTY, with 10,000 men, proceeded from the White House to destroy the remaining bridges over the South Anna river. Passing through King William Court-house, Brandywine and Taylorsville, he crossed the Pamunky, and met a large force of rebels near the bridge he intended destroying.

Some skirmishing ensued, when Gen. GETTY retired with a loss of two killed and five wounded. He tore up the railroad track for five or six miles, destroyed a depot and captured seven rebels near Hanover Courthouse. Gen. GETTY returned this morning to the White House, having accomplished most of his mission satisfactorily.

The advantages of the arrangements made by Col. LUDLOW, on the 22d of May last, which cut off all parolling of prisoners of war, compelling the captors to reduce to possession and deliver their prisoners at City Point, are shown in the late battles in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Gen. LEE, if able to make his own escape, will probably be unable to take away any prisoners with him.

Further lists of prisoners who have died in rebel hospitals and prisons have been received by Col. LUDLOW, and forwarded to Washington for publication.

Eighteenth Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham.

Yesterday, the Eighteenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place. A large marquee was erected in front of the church of the college, and seats were prepared for Archbishop Hughes, the clergy, and other persons of distinction. The proceedings commenced at 12½ o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Archbishop. He ascended the platform, and on his right sat Very Rev. Dr. SYNNE, Very Rev. Dr. MORAN, Very Rev. Dr. VERPLANCK; and on his left, FERNANDO WOOD, Alderman FARRY, and others. The other clergymen present were: Father Preston, Father Pike, Father Trainer, Dr. Morrow, Father Kinsella, Father Breen, Dr. Pise of Brooklyn, Father Callaghan, Father McCarthy, Father Hogan, Dr. Joes, Father Phelan, Father McFarrell, Father McGowan, Father Mounsie, Father Ecoler, Father McDonald and Father McMahon.

Following is the order of exercises:

OVERTURE.

Discourse—"American Statesmen," George W. Olwell.
Chorus from "La Muette de Portici," Auber.
Discourse—"Triumph of Principle," James Dougherty.
Chorus from "Fra Diavolo," Auber.
Discourse—"Nobility of Labor," Samuel Owen Murphy.

MUSIC.

Discourse—"Trials of the Papacy," Michael B. McEvoy.
Chorus from "Counts Ory," Rossini.
Master's Oration—"Right and Might," James A. Olwell.
Chorus from "Judas Maccabæus," Handel.
Master's Oration—"Church and State," William J. Doherty.
Valedictory, Michael B. McEvoy.

The students acquitted themselves with much credit.

They were then arranged in front of the platform and were addressed by JOHN R. HASSARD, A. M.

Degrees were then conferred on the following students:

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS ON

John J. Carberry, A. B., New-York.
Michael J. A. McCafferty, A. B., New-York.
John Brogan, A. B., Haverstraw, N. Y.
William J. Doherty, A. B., St. John, N. B.
William A. Dolan, A. B., New-York.
Bernard P. Kernan, A. B., New-York.
Francis W. Lamb, A. B., New-York.
John Mooney, A. B., New-York.
James A. Olwell, A. B., New-York.
John J. Roche, A. B., New-York.
Ralph L. Spalding, A. B., Lebanon, Ky.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS ON

George W. Olwell, New-York.
William F. Flagelly, New-Brighton, S. I.
Samuel Owen Murphy, New-York.
Michael B. McEvoy, New-York.
Francis Smith, Fordham, N. Y.
James Dougherty, Rondout, N. Y.
Peter Delaney, Williamsburgh, L. I.
Philip J. B. Van Dyke, Detroit, Mich.
Conrad C. Johnson, Islip, L. I.

Master's Medal, WM. J. DOHERTY, A. M., for superior success in the Post Graduate course. Donor—Rev. JEREMIAH KINSELLA, Pastor of St. Raymond's Church, Westchester, N. Y.

The Gold Medal, for the best Biographical Essay, to PHILIP J. B. VAN DYKE, A. B.

Next in merit, MICHAEL B. MCEVOY, A. B. Subject, "Daniel O'Connell." Donor—Rev. THOS. FARRELL, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, N. Y.

The distribution of premiums followed.

The conferring of degrees and distributing of premiums did not terminate until 6 o'clock, at which time the Archbishop spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

MY RESPECTED FRIENDS AND FRIENDS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE: I am very well aware that being here, I am expected to address this large audience. I am here this day, as was WASHINGTON himself, when under the venerable elm he spoke to the assembled crowds, which no hall was spacious enough to contain. [Applause.] We are all free here to-day, and there are none of those nuisances that need to disturb or follow street-preaching on Sunday. I recollect well in my own time, when I was glad to take to the house, so that when we became fatigued we might take our natural rest. Now is the time especially that education is necessary for this great country. Troubles have arisen here, which have not been owing to the want of education, of the basis on which the country was constructed, but from the want of principle. [Great applause.] For without principle—with of the Constitution—the country or its education is not worth a straw. [Renewed applause.] The Constitution is written on a piece of parchment, and can be read by those who wish to read it, but like any principle from the Constitution, and where is it? The Constitution of the Catholic Church is not thus written on a scroll of parchment, but on the tablet of the heart. [Deafening applause.] For and in behalf of the Constitution, the Judiciary has only the right to speak, but human principles can never be constitutional only so far as they have reference to that which is divine. One of the causes which had given rise to the troubles which now exists, was that the very principles which the Constitution aims at in supporting were never decided in the Supreme Court. That declaration never having been decided in regard to the principles referred to, every one now interpreted the Constitution as he thought proper. [Applause.] The Constitution, as it now stood, was something similar to the Bible in the hands of the Mormons. [Loud laughter and applause.] I, therefore, am bound to say that the Supreme Court of this country is the one to which the people have been taught to look and to respect. In regard to the Catholic Church, she always receives the Scriptures in such a way as to understand by them what they mean. [Loud cheers.] The Scriptures are therefore interpreted in their true sense. No century, no college, nor men, can make learned men of scholars, if the young themselves are not induced to put their shoulders to the work, and determine to be men of education. [Applause.] I therefore implore you now, to begin in this way, as you have never done before, and make yourselves familiar with all those great subjects of science and the other branches of education, based on a foundation of eternal rectitude, which shall never give way. [Applause.] Then, and only then, may we expect greater and brighter hopes to arise for the future of this great and mighty country. There is no building in the air which hath foundations, and if education has no basis to rest upon, it will be of a like nature. [Great applause.]

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains Lord BACONBAR, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other Illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 214 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Miles S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Henry Porter and lady, Gen. J. M. Allen, John S. Mitchell, John A. Shell, J. F. Brannan, Dr. Wood, Capt. N. P. Fuller, 17th Massachusetts; Lieut. J. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. D. Rogers, 9th New-Jersey; Lieut. John A. Hendrick, 44th Massachusetts; Lieut. J. J. Hildreth, 50th New-York; Lieut. A. C. Wellles, do; Lieut. E. S. Titus, 2d New-York Artillery; Lieut. J. S. De Canas, U. S. N.; W. H. Scott, do; Cowell, C. P. Lacnis, J. A. Thurston, Charles Sappah, wife and child, W. Cowgill, Capt. Thomas Crelin, Capt. George Ferris, and 83 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Col. Davis and family, Capt. Rogers, Miss Roberts, Capt. Fitz De White and lady, Capt. Messengers, Miss Helen Brewer, Miss Mary Heald, Capt. Ferris and lady, Capt. J. L. Lynch, Capt. D. M. Conway, Capt. G. W. Ingalls, Miss E. A. Rosette, Lieut. H. Merrell, Mrs. W. M. Whitemore, T. W. Hopkins, Lieut.-Col. Spencer, Surgeon J. Sanborn, Chaplain Williams, Lieut. Pellett, Lieut. Nilles, Mrs. Dr. Crane and son, Dr. Serkwith, Lieut. Mitchell, Capt. Johnson and lady, E. A. Palmer, Lieut. E. Passano, Mr. Fass, Miss Hall, Lieut. J. W. Down, Lieut. M. E. Kenyon, A. F. Thomas, Lieut. Stedman, James Kelly, Capt. H. H. Nevis, Alfred Dell, Wm. Reilah, Lieut. W. B. Evans.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 2 25 | Gov. Island.. 2 12 | Hell Gate.. 4 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Hecla, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, R. Cunard; Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, J. B. Crummell & Co.; Patroon, Jones, Fortress Monroe, Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, James Hand.

Ships Vancouver, Curtis, Bristol, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Alexander, (Swed.,) Oxberg, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Delphina, (Brem.,) De Haas, Genalven, H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Anna Augusta, (Br.,) Vickey, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken; Express, Baker, Cienfuegos, Peter B. King & Co.; Obushka, (Br.,) Ellingwood, St. Stephens, N. B., Miller & Houlton; Wilhelmina, (Prus.,) Brigdahl, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Schiller, (Brem.,) Bauer, Baltimore, Charles Luling & Co.

Brigs Gen. Marshall, Stapley, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Archimide, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Queenstown, F. Berthoud & Co.; Robert C. Wright, Haynes, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Kansas Doane, Mount Matamoras, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Schooners Colorado, Shepperd, Philadelphia; C. L. Scull, (Scull,) Accomac, Thomas F. Benton & Sons; Dr. Franklin, Ackford, Norwich, Conn., R. S. Rackett & Son; S. C. Russell, ——, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; J. M. Freeman, Dickinson, Providence, R. S. Rackett & Son; Forest, Wilson, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Somerset, Starling, Fortress Monroe, Hansen & Schmettel; Lydia Ann, Halsey, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ransom, (Br.,) McNally, Cornwallis, D. E. De Wolf; Empire, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Anna Sophia, (Br.,) Davidson, Matanzas, T. Gerety; Challenge, (Br.,) Russell, Antigua, G. & F. Knox & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 7th inst., at 6 P. M., off Cape Henry, in 5 fathoms of water, passed the wreck of U. S. gunboat Sumter.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nichols, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer David Utley Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & M. Briggs.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Massey, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Compeing Tompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daimell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Ryncer.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Cardiff May 26, with coal to Wm. T. Frost. 4th inst., lat. 40 12, lon. 70 30, passed ship Philadelphia, bound E.

Bark Union, (Brem.,) Heustmann, Marseilles May 20, with mdse. to Butter & De Venter.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Ferro, Marseilles 30 ds., with mdse. to Butter & De Venter.

Bark Lucknow, (Brem.,) Schenck, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Brig Ellen Sophia, (of Newport, Eng.,) Jones, Rio Janeiro May 27, with coffee to W. F. Bonnell & Co.

Schr. Onward, (of Jersey,) Pinsulip, Santos May 26, with coffee to order. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Justina, (Sol.,) Donrans, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides and wool to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Schr. Montana, Roberts, Sisal, 12 ds., with fruit and 11 passengers to James Douglas.

Schr. J. T. Way, Jenkins, Pentucket Inlet 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. S. Myers, Willis, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Van Brunt & Slight. 5th inst., at 11 A. M., passed a black ship of about 1,000 tons burden, inbound on Brigantine Shoals. She laid head on, and apparently had not been long on; being some distance from her could not ascertain any particulars.

Schr. George H. Epes, Lelly, Cat Island 11 ds., with 30,000 dozen pineapples to J. Ehrs.

Schr. Ella, Wright, Baltimore 2 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Horizon, Sims, Chincoteague 4 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with rain and fog.

BELOW—Bremen bark Nord America, Fredricks, Bremen May 15, with mdse. and passengers.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Fulton and Alliance, for Washington, D. C.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Steamship Dudley Buck.

Ships S. S. Kimball and Romsey.

Bark Ocean Pearl.

Brigs B. Deacon, Tome, Cienfuegos; E. A. Reed, Eagle, Adelaide, and a number of schooners.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
BUCHU.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Continued from First Page.

fectly well how Gen. Couch is situated, and what sort of troops he has under his command.

Continued Cheering News—Captures by Our Cavalry Under Gen. Gregg—Movements of the Militia—Gen. Sigel's Speech, etc.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

The news received this morning continues to be of a cheering character. We have a report that yesterday Gen. PLEASANTON divided his cavalry force into two parts, assigning the command of one, which was to operate on the enemy's left, to Gen. GREGG, and the other, which was to operate on the enemy's right, to Gen. KILPATRICK.

Information has been received here that Gen. GREGG proceeded to Greencastle, and succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners; also, a portion of the enemy's wagon-train. No news has been received of Gen. KILPATRICK's expedition.

Col. PRICE is operating successfully in the vicinity of Chambersburgh, having already taken 150 prisoners, and a large number of supply wagons.

Gen. BURNS, at the head of the militia force, is now at Nolan's Gap, on the South Mountain. The position is a very important one, and doubtless he will have a hand in the work yet. His force is a part of the portion of the Army of the Potomac, having joined the right wing of that body. At present Gen. BURNS is acting under Gen. MEADE's orders.

It is believed at headquarters that the great battle will take place not far from Williamsport, probably between that place and Hagerstown. Both armies are in motion. The only possible chance that Lee has of escaping is by marching up the Potomac to Cumberland, or beyond, where the river is sufficiently narrow and shallow to admit of crossing. MEADE, however, is pressing hard upon LEE's flank and rear, and may perhaps succeed in baffling every plan that Lee may project for retreating.

Scores of rebel deserters are daily passing through this place on their way to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Parties coming from above represent the secessionists to be full of them. They are heartily sensible of their hotel failure at invasion, and are fully prepared to abandon all connection with the rebel army. Prisoners are also arriving in large numbers. One, an officer, named McRAY, attached to a South Carolina regiment, stated that the rebels were defeated in consequence of BEAUREGARD failing to come to time. It was an important part of Lee's plan that BEAUREGARD should be on this side of the Potomac. He was confident that the latter would yet turn up in time to do humane service. Two deserters in the same car with McRAY were treated by him with the utmost contempt.

Hundreds of farmers and others who came on this side of the Susquehannah for safety, are returning to their homes. The restriction has been taken off the travel across the bridge, and any one is at liberty to go either to Carlisle or Gettysburgh. Merchants are bringing back their goods, and Harrisburgh is once more assuming a business air.

Major-Gen. SIGEL arrived yesterday. In the evening he was serenaded, at the Jones House, by the band attached to the Twenty-second New-York regiment. A large concourse of citizens surrounded the hotel and vociferously shouted for SIGEL. Presently he made his appearance, and, having been introduced to the assemblage by Gen. HALL, spoke as follows:

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I thank you, and especially my friend, Gen. HALL, for the attention you do me here this evening. I feel honored at being made the recipient of your favor, and by being introduced by Gen. HALL, the representative of the army of New-York. He comes from the Empire State, where I was once a soldier. You can now perceive that the efforts of our militia have not been in vain. It is the duty of every man capable of being an officer or soldier to step forward and attach himself to some military organization. We see regiments coming from New-York join hand in hand with the Pennsylvania troops for the protection of their soil. (Cheers.) I hope you will be strong enough to prevent all further invasion of your State. The militia of Pennsylvania have done nobly. But you know the militia are not like veteran soldiers, and require the assistance of the people to recruit them up and fill their ranks. Do not fail, then, to do your duty toward them. I am glad to learn that the Eleventh Army corps, under their Commander, have behaved bravely. I am sorry to say I was not with the army during the three days' fight; but you may rest assured I shall not be satisfied until our enemies are driven to the last corner. (Cheers.)

Gen. HALL was then called for, and made a few remarks, after which Gen. SIGEL again stepped upon the balcony, and proposed three cheers for the success of the Army of the Potomac, which were given with a will.

Gen. COUCH was next called upon, but it happened he was at the Department headquarters attending to important business. The band then discoursed a Rocky air, after which the crowd dispersed.

WHIT.

The Rebel Position—Paroled Prisoners.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5, 1863.

The rebel position to-day seems to be on the South Mountains, with the right extending to nearly the extreme verge. All their forces are concentrated on the mountains, the numerous gaps and passes of which are being strongly fortified and guarded. There is some doubt here among the leading authorities as to the real intentions of the enemy—whether he designs to give another battle on his chosen ground, or is simply endeavoring to regress the Potomac. It is admitted that he has a formidable position, and can keep at bay twice the number of men contained in the Army of the Potomac—that is, if an attack is made from the front. The natural way to approach him and inflict upon him heavy damage is to make an attack simultaneously upon the front and rear. Whether that plan will be followed time will develop. It is sufficient to state here that Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops to-day. That force will be rapidly and largely augmented, and in the course of time LEE will undoubtedly find a new source of trouble.

One thousand paroled Union prisoners arrived here this morning, and were transported to Philadelphia. They walked the entire distance from Gettysburgh to Carlisle, leaving left the former place at noon on Friday morning. A few of the number were wounded. Immediately upon being taken prisoners, they were sent to the rear and strongly guarded. They had an opportunity of seeing the wagon and ammunition trains of the enemy, which they represent to cover acres of ground. Apparently he had a good supply of ammunition, but was not prodigal in its use. The rebels conversed freely with our men, many of them declaring that DAVIS, LEE and other superior officers were greatly disappointed with the result of the invasion. They counted on taking Baltimore, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia without much trouble, believing that MEADE would not be able to intercept them in time. They cared nothing for the militia regiments, and laughed at the idea of such troops opposing their progress through Pennsylvania. They were obliged to come here to get something to eat. They had been kept on short rations for months previous, and nothing but iron rigor prevented open mutiny. They subsisted—now they were here—wholly upon what they had captured. A large herd of cattle was in the rear of the army, also large quantities of provisions of various kinds. They treated the prisoners as well as could be expected. And a number of cattle killed for their benefit, and distributed to each a quart of flour. As an evidence that Harrisburgh is not entirely destitute of charitable and patriotic people, it may be remarked, that when the prisoners arrived here two women, with baskets filled with sandwiches and pies, approached the cars and soon made quick work in giving away their stores. In this connection it will not be amiss to notice an act of kindness performed by Mrs. CHARLES M. BAILEY, an estimable lady of this place. On the arrival of the New-York troops, she gave at her house for three days meat and drink to one hundred and twenty-five men, and her tender care will never be forgotten by a member of the Twenty-third New-York regiment, who lay sick with the typhoid fever, for more than a week.

The number of rebel deserters that have come into our lines within the past week is enormous. They have flocked in from all directions. A Captain of the First New-York cavalry, which regiment is serving with Col. PRICE's force, informs me that the country is full of deserters, awaiting an opportunity to give themselves up. Last week 1,500 deserters were rationed at Chambersburgh. The railroad depot in this city, without giving the precise locality to which Gen. W. F. BURNS's forces are now stationed, I presume I am free to state they have advanced from Carlisle, and are holding an important position on South Mountain. One hundred prisoners were captured by Gen. BURNS to-day.

Fourth of July was celebrated yesterday by a National salute from a six-gun battery at daylight and at noon.

WHIT.

GEN. ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGN.

Interesting Details of His Movement in Pursuit of Bragg.

Inauguration of the Emancipation Policy by Gen. Rosecrans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, TENN., Sunday, June 28, 1863.

From the moment the three main columns by which the army has been advancing met at Beech Grove, it was from that moment between us and the rebels merely a question of legs. All possible strategy reduced itself to the simple problem of a race for Tullahoma, and the devil catch the hindmost.

Up to that point, it was possible to blind and deceive the enemy. So long as our left wing (McCOOK's corps) moved directly south on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville Pike—so long as our reserves and our cavalry menaced the rebel stronghold on lines still further to the west—so long as our centre (THOMAS' corps) continued at Hoover's Gap, threatening Fairfield and Wartrace, and thus looking to a direct advance on Shelbyville—so long it was possible for Gen. ROSECRANS to mask his real intentions, and make BRAGG believe that Shelbyville was really his objective point.

But—the moment McCOOK, having recovered Liberty Gap, left the Shelbyville road, and struck eastward, to form a junction with the centre corps at Beech Grove, on the Manchester Pike, and the left wing (CRITTENDEN's corps) was swung round toward Manchester—from that moment, I say, the real nature, object and end of the movement became apparent. It was obviously a strategic manœuvre on the rebel right flank, with a view of grasping their communications at Tullahoma; and it became, as I said before, a race for who would get there first. Last night found the centre corps and headquarters established at Manchester, with the corps of McCOOK and CRITTENDEN pushing on after us as rapidly as the roads would permit. This morning finds the main force well massed here, on the point of starting on the final decisive march.

From Manchester to Tullahoma is twelve miles; from Shelbyville is eighteen miles. For once, therefore, we have the shortest and interior line, though the rebels have this advantage over us, that they have a railroad line from Shelbyville to Tullahoma.

It becomes, therefore, a problem of portentous moment to determine at what point the rebels discovered our real intentions, and began movements for the purpose of checking them, by a change of front from Shelbyville and Wartrace to Tullahoma.

There is pretty good evidence that up to Thursday BRAGG continued to think our designs were against Shelbyville, for on that day the regiment which was on post duty at that town, was *hurried off to Shelbyville*. By Friday, therefore, or Saturday at furthest, it must have become apparent to BRAGG that Tullahoma, not Shelbyville was our objective. From that moment he began a left, backward, swinging movement, and it is definitely ascertained, that for the past twenty-four hours the rebels have been putting forth every effort to mass their troops and trains at Tullahoma.

There is, accordingly, every present prospect, that, within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours from this time (Sunday morning) we shall have met the army of BRAGG in a great battle at or near Tullahoma. With respect to the defences of Tullahoma I have no precise information. It is understood, however, that the Northern approaches of the town are covered by a line of rifle pits and redans, and by abattis. Gen. ROSECRANS will of course manœuvre so as to take it from its weak side, if indeed there be any necessity for taking this particular position at all, for if we shall be successful in anticipating BRAGG, and shall be able to seize any point on his line of retreat, we shall be able to compel him to fight a battle on ground of our own selection, and with his back to Murfreesboro.

My last letter brought the advance of the centre corps and headquarters to Beach Grove on Friday night, waiting till the right wing should arrive from Liberty Gap, and the left wing should have swung round and come abreast of us on the Manchester road. During the night and on Saturday morning, McCOOK's corps came over and formed a junction with THOMAS' corps at Beach Grove, and CRITTENDEN's corps, (kept back by the horrible condition of the road on which it was moving,) though not so well advanced as could have been wished, was yet within cooperating distance.

At the time of my last writing, McCOOK had carried Liberty Gap. The defile had been held by the Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas, LIDDELL's brigade and GARRELL's battery. The assault on our part was made on Thursday by JOHNSON's and DAVIS' divisions, and the powerful position carried in a brilliant manner, with a loss on the part of JOHNSON of 131 killed and wounded, and on the part of DAVIS of 35. On Friday McCOOK pushed forward, uncovering the Gap handsomely, driving the enemy some distance south, and taking some twenty prisoners. This being done, he crossed his command over by a road just above Liberty Gap to the Manchester Pike, making a junction with THOMAS' corps yesterday.

My detailed record of the doings of THOMAS' corps, brought the account up to Friday morning, at which time the rebels still continued to hold the southern mouth of Hoover's Gap, the line of Garrison Creek, and the Fairfield road to Fairfield and thence to Wartrace. The position was an extremely strong one, and the rebels had twenty pieces of artillery posted for its defence. The rebel troops consisted of the whole of STEWART's division, comprising the brigades of BATES, BROWN, CLAYTON and BENJAMIN JOHNSON. Gen. THOMAS formed his command at noon, deploying his divisions on the hill-slopes of Garrison Creek. The rebels at first held on very stubbornly, but a vigorous charge broke them and they retreated down the road toward Fairfield. A citizen who lives on that road, informs that they passed his house (which Gen. STEWART had as his headquarters) at the double-quick, saying that they would make Wartrace that night. Our loss in this brush was thirty killed and wounded. The rebels lost much more heavily—one regiment being cut almost to pieces and a number of prisoners captured.

While this was going on, on Friday afternoon, WILSON's mounted brigade was sent by a detour to block up the lower end of Matt's Hollow, a long defile five miles south of Beach Grove. The rebels, however, fearing to be thus bagged, had made a hasty retreat to Manchester. WILSON accordingly advanced on Manchester on the Duck River. REYNOLDS' division was in the afternoon pushed down the Manchester road below Matt's Hollow, to within six miles of Manchester.

Saturday morning ROUSSEAU's and NAGLEE's divisions moved out and took Fairfield, and then moved by a cross road, making the connection with us on the Manchester Pike. NAGLEE's and BRANNAN's divisions meanwhile pushed straight on toward Manchester.

Thus the operations of Friday forced the whole length of that powerful line of mountain defiles running across from Hoover's to Liberty Gap. The rebels had fully intended to have made a southern resistance along this Water line, and had made all their calculations accordingly. But on finding that we had so extended a front, they became afraid of being overflanked, and accordingly abandoned these strongholds with much less resistance than they might otherwise have made.

It seems that up to this time, the rebels were fully under the impression that ROSECRANS was simply making a vigorous demonstration to cover up the supposed withdrawal of the main portion of his army, to reinforce GRANT. The properties of the demonstration have now, however, dissipated them of any such illusions.

WILSON's command reached Winchester early yesterday morning, capturing a detail of the enemy who had been sent up to look after some supplies. The garrison that had been stationed here was withdrawn on Thursday, as BRAGG was anticipating a general attack on Shelbyville, and withdrawing in all the detachments. Soon afterward the head of THOMAS' column reached Manchester, and evening found the centre column and headquarters encamped on the banks of the Duck.

We would have advanced last night, and even this morning, had it not been for the unavoidable delay in CRITTENDEN's corps. As I write the General has just reached headquarters. The General tells me that his command is still embarrassed on the Bradyville and Manchester road, from ten to a dozen miles back of here. It will be late to-night before he can possibly have the head of his column here. According to the programme he was to have been here on Friday night. We have thus lost one entire days, in a crisis when every hour is of inexpressible value. This is certainly much to be regretted, though the fact is owing to causes entirely beyond Gen. CRITTENDEN's control—the tremendous rains of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday having made the dirt road on which his column was advancing all but impassable.

Gen. ROSECRANS has this moment read me a dispatch (the substance of which I have sent you by telegraph) from Gen. GORDON GRANGER, announcing the capture by that commander of the town of Shelbyville, which was till yesterday the headquarters of Gen. BRAGG. Gen. GRANGER's command, forming the reserve corps, was assigned the *rôle* of demonstrating vigorously down the road from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville, with the discretionary power of moving, if he saw fit, on Shelbyville. Learning that the place was being evacuated by BRAGG, he pushed on, reaching it at 6 o'clock last evening. BRAGG's force at that point of 37,000 men had left for Tullahoma during the day, and GRANGER captured three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. The rear of BRAGG's train was about nine miles distant, and he, with STANLEY's cavalry, prepared to move forthwith in pursuit. Gen. GRANGER's dispatch states that the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the windows and roofs of many of the houses. It has, in fact, long been known that the main portion of the population of Shelbyville was thoroughly Union at heart. This, in fact, has been a matter of constant reproach to them on the part of the rebel Press. On this score, a letter-writer in a late number of the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

"On the train coming down I was told that a short time ago the newly-elected town and county officers of Shelbyville were called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy before assuming their public functions, *and that they unanimously refused the test.* It is assuredly a very distressing dilemma, indeed, for a man to be compelled to be situated on the debatable ground between the two great armies, uncertain what changes of position to-morrow may produce. As mine host at Shelbyville said, within a few months he had been under the ruling sway of the Confederacy, before the battle at Murfreesboro; subsequently, under that of that humbug ROSECRANS, and now under Gen. BRAGG again—and that it behooves a man of sense either to take a musket, and join the side of his choice, or else keep his mouth shut with regard to his political opinions."

This definite intelligence of the recentness of BRAGG's retreat from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, causes one to regret all the more bitterly the delays that has kept us back for two days, as there is now every certainty that, had we been able to make the intended time, we should have been able to get on BRAGG's rear and caused him to fight a battle under circumstances of great disadvantage to him.

In our march thus far, frequent desertions from the rebel army have taken place, especially from the Tennessee regiments. One of these told me that eighty men from his own regiment had made a combination to desert at the first opportunity. If the Tennessee troops come to surmise that we are going to hold this country, three-fourths of them, at least, will desert the moment they get a chance to do so.

It is rarely that we are able to mark historically the precise point at which great events in the march of progress take their origin. But I think such an epoch-making event was marked yesterday. While Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff were riding down from Beech Grove to Manchester, the General passed the word along the line to his Staff officers to invite all negroes met on the march to come in to us and we would give them protection. This is an interesting fact as marking the first official inauguration of the emancipation policy by a military authority. This is certainly a great advance from the time when commanders would tie up the poor black pariahs who sought refuge within their lines.

I shall never forget the moment when, on a glorious balmy morning of June, marching through the lovely glades and groves of Tennessee, our column, bearing the resplendent ordnance of freedom at its head, was thrilled with that electric utterance of our good and great commander.

W. SWINTON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 7.

Three hundred rebel cavalry are reported at Brandenburgh. They were threatening to destroy the Frankfort train, when the train was ordered back to Frankfort. Telegraphic communication between here and Frankfort is interrupted. A small party of rebel cavalry is said to have levied on Hon. ROBERT MALLORY at his residence near Lagrange, for a dinner, but made no other depredation.

Reports prevail, but are probably incorrect, that a fight took place between HOBSON's force and the rebel cavalry near Shepperdsville, this evening.

There is nothing new from MORGAN to-day.

Two Union Steamers Captured by Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamers *Alice Dean* and *J. S. McCombs* were captured by about 200 rebels at Brandenburgh, Ky., yesterday afternoon. Gunboats are in pursuit.

The Brazilian Difficulty Arbitrated.

It will be remembered that in the month of June, 1862, a disturbance occurred in Rio de Janeiro, between the officers of a British frigate in that port and the Brazilian local authorities, which subsequently became a topic of international inquiry and controversy between the Governments of Great Britain and Brazil. The question in dispute was referred to the King of Belgium for his arbitration, and that monarch has just rendered his decision in favor of the rightfulness of the conduct of the Brazilian authorities in the premises. The award made by His Majesty to this effect has been communicated by the Brazilian Minister at Brussels to Mr. LISBOA, the Minister of Brazil near our Government, in the following dispatch:

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL, BRUSSELS, June 25, 1863.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR: It is with the greatest satisfaction that I communicate to your Excellency that I had the honor day before yesterday to receive from the hands of his Majesty the King of the Belgians his decision in arbitration of the question relating to the officers of the English frigate *Forte*, and which his Majesty concludes in the following terms: "We are of opinion that in the manner in which the Brazilian laws were applied to the English officers there was neither premeditation of offence nor offence itself against the British navy."

Joining with your Excellency in congratulations on this subject, I have the honor to offer you the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOAQUIM THOMAS DO AMARAL.

To his Excellency Counselor MIGUEL MARIA LISBOA.

A PATRIOTIC NEIGHBORHOOD.—The residents of Fiftieth-street, between First and Third avenues, on Tuesday night held a jubilee over the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh. Nearly all of the houses were brilliantly illuminated, the national emblem was displayed, lanterns hung out, cannon fired and crackers and fireworks set off. The street was crowded with people and the rejoicing over the victory unanimous.

THE VICTORY AT HELENA, ARK.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBUT.

Gen. Prentiss Attacked by Holmes and Price, with 15,000 Men.

TWELVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED

The Rebels Leave between 500 and 600 Killed and Wounded on the Field.

OUR LOSS BUT SIXTY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

MEMPHIS, TENN., HEADQUARTERS STEWARTS ARMY CORPS, July 5, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. PRENTISS was attacked in force by the rebels under HOLMES and PRICE, at Helena yesterday. He estimates the force at 15,000. I think 9,000 will cover their strength. PRENTISS sustained their attack until 9 P. M., from daylight, when the rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving us 1,200 prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded, is about from 500 to 600. PRENTISS lost about 60. He has already sent me 600 prisoners, which I send on Atlic, to-day, on the *Silver Moon*.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. PRENTISS.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 7.

Gen. HURLBUT has furnished the following extracts of dispatches from Gen. PRENTISS:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, HELENA, Saturday, July 4.

We have been hard pressed since daylight, by the combined forces of PRICE, HOLMES, MARMADUKE, PARSONS, and others. Thus far we have held our own, and captured several hundred prisoners, whom I send you on board the steamer Tycoon.

The enemy are now evidently preparing for a renewed attack in force. Send us another gunboat, if possible. The *Tyler* has done good service to-day.

LATER.

3 P. M.—We have repulsed the enemy at every point.

Our soldiers are now collecting their wounded.

We have taken in all 1,200 prisoners.

The rebel loss in killed will reach 500 or 600.

Although the rebels are badly whipped, there is no doubt but that they will renew the attack, and are now massing their troops for that purpose.

My force is inferior to the enemy, but with the aid expected from you, and the gunboats, the rebels may be severely beaten."

The steamers *Tycoon* and *Silver Moon* have arrived, with 600 prisoners, captured yesterday, including 20 commissioned officers.

No details of the fight have been received.

Preliminary advices report our loss in killed and wounded at not over 60.

The rebels captured six of our guns, which were afterward recaptured.

It is reported the colored troops fought well.

Gen. HURLBUT will send forward reinforcements promptly.

Eighteenth Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham.

Yesterday, the Eighteenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place. A large marquee was erected in front of the church of the college, and seats were prepared for Archbishop HUGHES, the clergy, and other persons of distinction. The proceedings commenced at 12½ o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Archbishop. He ascended the platform, and on his right sat Very Rev. Dr. SZANTA, Very Rev. Dr. MORAN, Very Rev. Dr. VERSLANY, and on his left, FERNANDO WOOD, Alderman FARLEY, and others. The other clergymen present were: Father Preston, Father Pise, Father Tainor, Dr. Morrow, Father Kinsella, Father Breen, Dr. Pise of Brooklyn, Father Callaghan, Father McCarthy, Father Hogan, Dr. Joes, Father Phelan, Father McFarrell, Father McGowan, Father Monagle, Father Essler, Father McDonald and Father McMahon.

Following is the order of exercises:

OVERTURE.

Discourse—"American Statesmen," George W. Olwell.
Chorus from "La Muette de Portici," Auber.
Discourse—"Triumph of Principle," James Dougherty.
Chorus from "Fra Diavolo," Auber.
Discourse—"Nobility of Labor," Samuel Owen Murphy.

MUSIC.

Discourse—"Trials of the Papacy," Michael B. McEvoy.
Chorus from "Counte Ory," Rossini.
Master's Oration—"Right and Might," James A. Olwell.
Chorus from "Judas Maccabæus," Handel.
Master's Oration—"Church and State," William J. Doherty.
Valedictory, Michael B. McEvoy.

The students acquitted themselves with much credit.

They were then arranged in front of the platform and were addressed by John R. BRADLEY, A. M.

Degrees were then conferred on the following students:

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS ON

John J. Carberry, A. B., New-York.
Michael J. A. McCafferty, A. B., New-York.
John Brady, A. B., Haverstraw, N. Y.
William J. Doherty, A. B., St. John, N. D.
William A. Dolan, A. B., New-York.
Bernard F. Kennan, A. B., New-York.
Francis W. Lamb, A. B., New-York.
John McCormick, A. B., New-York.
James A. Olwell, A. B., New-York.
John J. Roche, A. B., New-York.
Ralph L. Spalding, A. B., Lebanon, Ky.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS ON

George W. Olwell, New-York.
William V. Flanelly, New-Brighton, S. I.
Samuel Owen Murphy, New-York.
Michael B. McEvoy, New-York.
Francis Smith, Fordham, N. Y.
James Dougherty, Rondout, N. Y.
Peter Delaney, Williamsburgh, L. I.
Philip J. D. Van Dyke, Detroit, Mich.
Conrad C. Johnson, Islip, L. I.

Master's Medal, Wm. J. DOHERTY, A. M., for superior success in the Post Graduate course. Donor—Rev. JEREMIAH KINSELLA, Pastor of St. Raymond's Church, Westchester, N. Y.

The Gold Medal, for the best Biographical Essay, to PHILIP J. D. VAN DYKE, A. B.

Next in merit, MICHAEL B. McEVOY, A. B. Subject, "Daniel O'Connell." Donor—Rev. THOS. FARRELL, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, N. Y.

The distribution of premiums followed.

The comforting of degrees and distributing of premiums did not terminate until 6 o'clock, at which time the Archbishop spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

MY REVERENDED FRIENDS AND PUPILS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE: I am very well aware that being here, I am expected to address this large audience. I am here this day, as was WASHINGTON himself, when under the venerable elms he spoke to the assembled crowds, which no hall was spacious enough to contain. [Applause.] We are all free here to-day, and there are none of those nuisances that need to disturb or follow street-preaching on Sunday. I recollect well in my own time, when I was glad to take to the house, so that when we became fatigued we might take our natural rest. Now is the time especially that education is necessary for this great country. Troubles have arisen here, which have not been owing to the want of education, or the basis on which the country was constructed, but from the want of principle. [Great applause.] For without principle—talk of the Constitution—the country or its execution is not worth a straw. [Renewed applause.] The Constitution is written on a piece of parchment, and can be read by those who wish to read it, but take away principle from the Constitution, and where is it? The Constitution of the Catholic Church is not thus written on a scroll of parchment, but on the tablet of the heart. [Deafening applause.] For and in behalf of the Constitution, the Judiciary has only the right to speak, but human principles can never be Constitutional only so far as they have reference to that which is divine. One of the causes which had given rise to the troubles which now exists, was that the very principles which the Constitution stood by in supporting were never decided in the Supreme Court. That declaration never having been decided in regard to the principles referred to, every one now interpreted the Constitution as he thought proper. [Applause.] The Constitution, as it now stood, was something similar to the Bible in the hands of the Mormons. [Loud laughter and applause.] I, therefore, am bound to say that the Supreme Court of this country is the one to which the people have been taught to look and to respect. In regard to the Catholic Church, she always receives the Scriptures in such a way as to understand by them what they mean. [Loud cheers.] The Scriptures are therefore interpreted in their true sense. No country, no college, nor men, can make learned men of scholars, if the young themselves are not induced to put their shoulders to the work, and determine to be men of education. [Applause.]

I therefore implore you now, to begin in this way, as you have never done before, and make yourselves familiar with all these great subjects of science and the other branches of education, based on a foundation of eternal rectitude, which shall never give way. [Applause.] Then, and only then, may we expect greater and brighter hopes to arise for the future of this great and mighty country. There is no building in the air which hath foundations, and if education has no basis to rest upon, it will be of a like nature. [Great applause.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"NORTH" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 8—*In steamship Hecla, for Liverpool.*—W. E. Pierson, Robert Morrison, A. Randall New-York; Wm. Rylo, Jr., and son, Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. David Bedford, Jersey City; O. Schmidt, Teofilesd de Cuba; E. Siguel, New-Orleans; Miss Matthews, New-York; Mrs. L. Sonnenberg and Mrs. J. Sonnenberg, Matamoras; Mrs. Boley, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gunyon, Wisconsin; S. Brush, New-York; Wm. Hawkes, Eng.; Charles E. Browne, S. T. D. Escalos, Havana; Capt. A. de Cuza, Havana, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Henry Porter and lady, Gen. J. H. Allen, John S. Mitchell, John A. Shell, J. F. Brannan, Dr. Wood, Capt. N. P. Fuller, 17th Massachusetts; Lieut. D. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. D. Rogers, 5th New-Jersey; Lieut. Peter Kendrick, 44th Massachusetts; Lieut. E. J. Hildreth, 96th New-York; Lieut. A. C. Weller, do.; Lieut. E. H. Titus, 24 New-York Artillery; Lieut. J. B. De Camp, U. S. N.; W. H. Scott, do.; Cowell, C. P. Lounsbury, A. Thurston, Charles Sapsuk, wife and child; W. Coleman, Capt. Thomas Crellin, Capt. George Furris, and 68 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Col. Davis and family, Capt. Rogers, Miss Roberts, Capt. Fitz De White and lady, Capt. Messenger, Miss Helen Brewer, Miss Mary Heald, Capt. Forrie and lady, Capt. J. L. Lynch, Capt. D. E. Conway, Capt. G. W. Ingalls, Miss E. A. Rounds, Lieut. J. Morrell, Lieut. F. M. Wilkinson, T. W. Hopkins, Lieut.-Col. Somers, Surgeon F. Sanborn, Chaplain Williams, Lieut. Follett, Lieut. Milton, Mrs. Dr. Crane and son, Dr. Sorkwith, Lieut. Mitchell, Capt. Johnson and lady, E. A. Palmer, Lieut. E. Pascoe, Mr. Pike, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. J. W. Downs, Lieut. W. E. Keenan, A. F. Thomas, Lieut. Stedman, James Kelly, Capt. G. H. Nevin, Alfred Dell, Wm. Hollak, Lieut. W. B. Evans.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon Sets ..12 00
MOON WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 3 12 | Gov. Island.. 3 42 | Hell Gate.. 6 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Hecla, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cabard; Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Paterson, Jones, Fernina Monroe, Leger & Kirkpatrick.

Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, W. Dubell; James E. Green, Willetts, Washington, James Hunt.

Ships Vancouver, Curtis, Bristol, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Alexander, (Swed.,) Oxberg, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Delphine, (Bremen,) De Haas, Gonsiros, H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Anna Augusta, (Br.,) Vickery, Belfast, Reed & Wisdom; Express, Baker, Glenfocoes, Peter B. Sims & Co.; Omnibus, (Sw.,) Ellingwood, St. Stephens, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Wilhelmine, (Prussian,) Brigdahl, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Sabiliter, (Bremen,) Bauer, Baltimore, Charles Luling & Co.

Brigs Gen. Marshall, Stapley, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Archimede, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Queenstown, F. Berthoud & Co.; Robert C. Wright, Haynes, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Emma Dean, Mount, Matamoras, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Schooners Colorado, Sheppard, Philadelphia; C. L. Pecil, Scull, Accomac, Thomas F. Benton & Sons; Dr. Franklin, Ashford, Norwich, Conn.; R. S. Hackett & Son; Ann Eliza, Chincoteague, A. C. Harris; Ann J. M. Freeman, Dickinson, Providence, R. S. Hackett & Son; Forest, Wilson, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Somerset, Sterling, Fortress Monroe, Hanson & Schmetzel; Lydia Ann, Halsey, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Rameses, (Br.,) McNally, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Empire, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda, McCell & Frith; H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Anna Sophia, (Br.,) Davidson, Matamoras, T. Gerety; Challenge, (Br.,) Hassell, Antigua, G. & F. Knox & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Gear, Washington, D. C., 48 hours; in tow of tug, S. Assistant Quartermaster, 7th instant, at 5 P. M., off Cape Henry, in 6 fathoms of water, passed the wreck of U. S. gunboat Sumter.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nichols, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours; in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with sales, to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jesup, Hand & Co.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rynner.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Cardiff May 28, with coal to Wm. T. Frost. 4th inst., lat. 40 12, lon. 70 30, passed ship Philadelphia, bound E.

Bark Unico, (Brem.,) Heustmann, Marseilles May 26, with mdse. to Rountzer & De Verter.

Bark Marina, (Ital.,) Parro, Marseilles 24 ds., with mdse. to Rauter & De Verter.

Bark Lachsen, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Brig Ellen Sophia, (of Newport, Eng.,) Jones, Rio Janeiro May 27, with coffee to W. F. Boswell & Co.

Schr. Onward, (of Jersey,) Pengally, Santos May 23, with coffee to order. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Justina, (Sard.,) Bonnes, Buenos Ayres 32 ds., with hides and wool to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Schr. Montana, Roberts, Elizabeth 3 ds., with fruit and 11 passengers to James Douglas.

Schr. J. T. Way, Jurnan, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. J. G. Myers, Willis, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Van Brunt & Slaght. 7th inst., at 11 A. M., passed a black ship of about 600 tons, bound in, ashore on Brigantine Shoals. She laid head on, and apparently had not been long on; being some distance from her could not ascertain any particulars.

Schr. George H. Enos, Lelly, Gat Island 12 ds., with 20,000 dozen pineapples to J. Kunze.

Schr. Etna, Wright, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Horizon, Sinn, Chincoteague 4 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with rain and fog.

BELOW—Bremen bark Nord America, Fredricks, Bremen May 19, with mdse. and passengers.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Planet and Alliance, for Washington, D. C.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Steamship Dudley Buck.

Ships P. K. Kimball and Remsen.

Bark Ocean Pearl.

Brigs S. Duncan, Tasso, Clotilde, E. A. Ezell, Eagle, Almeda, and a number of schooners.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Ellen Austin, hence for Liverpool, returned and anchored at Quarantine yesterday, in consequence of one of the sailors having committed suicide by hanging, while the ship was in tow near the Narrows. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body, but the investigation has not yet terminated.

The steamship Asia, arrived at Halifax yesterday, reports having passed the